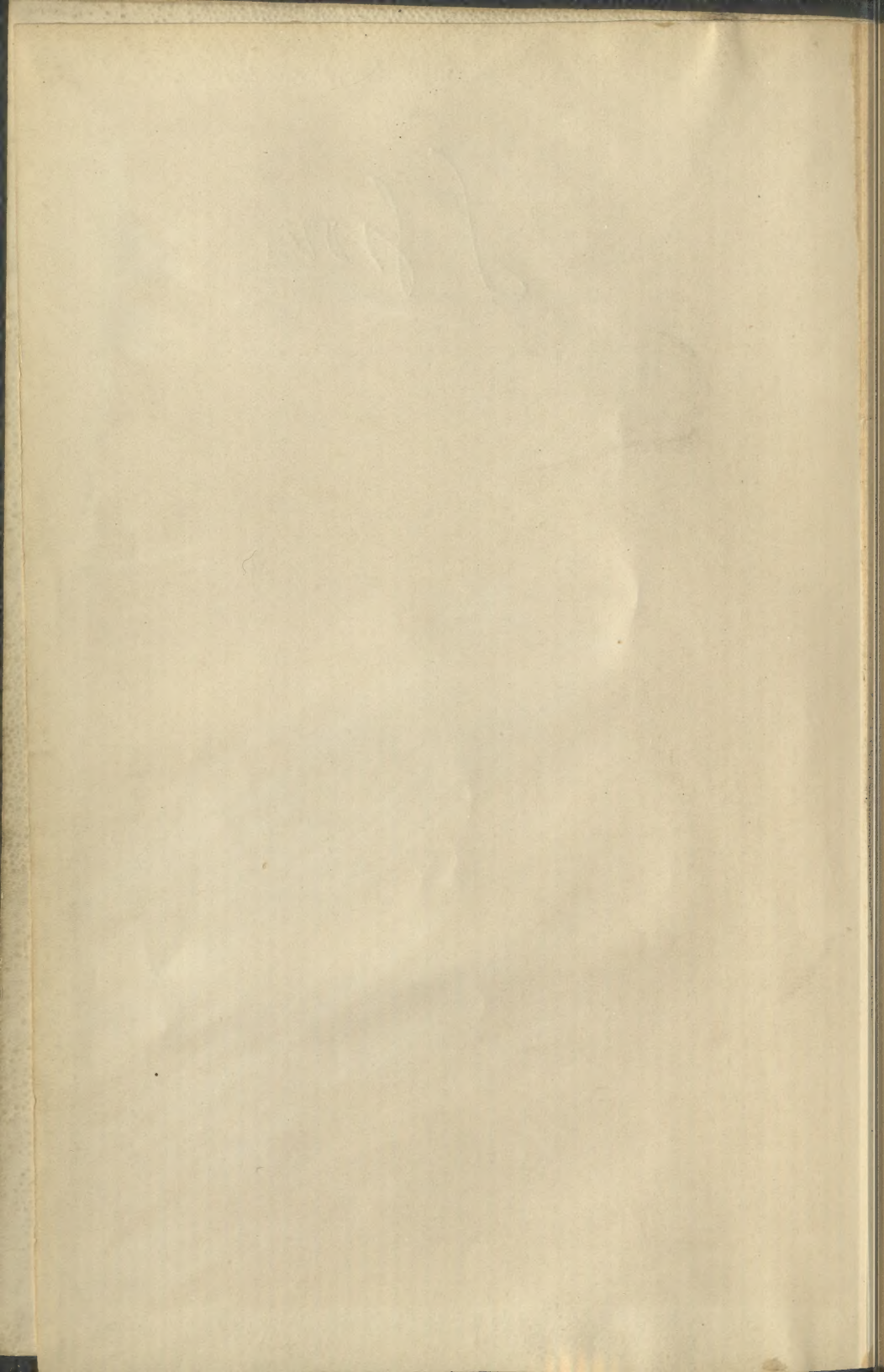




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THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

PRESIDENT:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

January 13, 1883.

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THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

PRESIDENT :

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

DIRECTOR :

MR. GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.

HON. SECRETARY :

MR. CHARLES MORLEY.

I.

THE terms proposed as the basis for the establishment of the College, subject to future modifications, are as follows :—

1. The object of the College is to provide a Central Object. Institution for education in Music, of a similar nature to the Conservatoires of Paris and Vienna.

2. It will furnish a thorough and systematic education in Theoretical and Practical Music in the following branches : Harmony, Counterpoint, and Composition, Organ, Pianoforte, Violin, Violoncello, Wind Instruments, Singing—including Solo, Part, Chorus, and Dramatic Singing, with Elocution—Ensemble and Orchestral Playing, and the History of Music. There will also be instruction in Modern Languages. It is hoped to obtain admission for the pupils to the rehearsals of the chief metropolitan concerts. The professors will be the most eminent musicians attainable.

Heads of
Education.

3. It is intended, at present, to establish Foundation Scholarships for the Education of One Hundred Scholars, Foundation Scholarships.

and for the Maintenance of Fifty. These Scholarships will be open to persons of either sex, within certain limits of age, who shall pass a competitive examination to the satisfaction of Examiners appointed by the College.

Paying
Students.

4. The College will also be available for Students, on payment of certain fees to be hereafter determined. The Students will have to pass a strict entrance examination before Examiners appointed by the College; to conform in all respects to the rules of the College; and not to leave before the completion of a prescribed course, unless for reasons satisfactory to the council.

Fellowships.

5. It is intended to found Fellowships available for a term of years for those who, having passed their final examination in College, shall satisfy the Examiners of their fitness for such Fellowships. The object of the Fellowships is to assist rising musicians who, after achieving distinction at the College, might otherwise be tempted to commence their professional careers too early, and thus to sacrifice the higher aspirations of their art to the necessity of earning immediate means of subsistence.

Locality of
College.

6. Ground for the erection of Collegiate Buildings will be provided by the Royal Commissioners of 1851 on their estate; and the College will find immediate accommodation in a house presented to the Prince of Wales, for the purpose, by Sir Chas. J. Freahe. This house adjoins the Albert Hall, and the College will be allowed the temporary use of the practising rooms, theatres, &c., in that building.

Students.

7. The Students of the College will consist of:—

1. FOUNDATIONERS.

- (a) With tuition and maintenance;
- (b) With tuition only.

2. PAYING PUPILS.

- (a) By fees;
- (b) Through Local Scholarships.

8. The Foundation Scholarships are open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, whether natives of Great Britain and Ireland or not. Foundation Scholarships open to the whole country.

9. No Foundation Scholar or Paying Pupil will be admitted unless he or she is found to have attained a certain standard of proficiency, on examination by Examiners appointed or approved of by the College. Examination.

10. Scholarships providing tuition and maintenance may be established, open to local competition only, on payment of a capital sum of £3,000, such Local Scholarships bearing the name of the locality founding them. Local Scholarships, for Cities and Towns of Provinces.
The candidates must pass an examination before examiners appointed or approved by the College, and if no candidate reaches the required standard of excellence, the scholarship will be applied to the general funds of the College until such time as a sufficiently qualified candidate is offered. Under these conditions any locality may, for each sum of £3,000, have in perpetuity a scholar in the College designated by the name of the locality.

11. Any person or locality may found a Scholarship or Scholarships for the maintenance of one or more pupils on the Foundation by the donation of a sufficient sum. Such sum is, at present, fixed at £2,500 each Scholarship. Private Scholarships.

NOTE.—The effect of clauses 7 to 11 is, that Foundation Scholarships open to competition from the whole empire, may be founded for £2,500 each, and Close Scholarships, open to local competition only, for £3,000 each, bearing, in either case, the name of the person or locality founding the scholarship, if desired.

It will be understood that the Scholarships will contribute the necessary proportion to the general expenses of the College.

12. In addition to its educational duties, the College will undertake the more extended functions of a University; and will conduct examinations and give musical degrees or certificates of competency in music throughout the British Empire. With this view a scheme will be prepared for affiliating musical Schools and Colleges which may desire to be associated with the Royal College, and for forming a musical Senate composed of representative musicians from all parts of the Empire, and charged with the duty of fixing standards of examination for degrees, and of advancing by general regulations the art and science of music. University Functions of College.

13. The general regulation of the College will be in the hands of a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council will frame the rules for the management of the College, which will be carried into effect under the control of the Executive Committee. Subject to the foregoing bodies, the immediate direction of the studies will be entrusted to the Director and a Board of Professors. The management of the College will thus be vested in authorities who together represent the whole English community of music—eminent amateurs, eminent musicians, influential patrons of music, and liberal contributors to the funds of the Royal College. It is hoped by this means to secure a form of government which by combining the advantages of professional experience with broad educational views shall be best calculated to advance the science and art of music throughout the British Empire.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships have been founded in pursuance of the provisions Nos. 10 and 11 on page 5.

Foundation Scholarships.

SIR ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. . . . *March* , 1882.
 MISS COURTENAY, in memory of
 FRANK COURTENAY, ESQ. *April* , 1882.

Local Scholarships.

THE HON. W. J. CLARKE, Melbourne, Victoria—"The South Province" Scholarship for public Competition among those born in the Colony of Victoria *May 11*, 1882.
 SIR THOMAS ELDER, for South Australia *July 31*, 1882.

MEMORANDUMS, SPEECHES, ETC.

II.

MEMORANDUMS, SPEECHES, ETC.

1. ORIGIN OF THE COLLEGE.

Musical tastes
of Royal
Family.

The movement, of which the Prince of Wales is the head, for establishing the Royal College of Music is of so much national importance that it may be well to give a short account of its origin. The musical tastes of the Royal Family are hereditary. George III.'s devotion to Handel is well known. George IV. was a generous and enlightened patron of music, and himself a performer. The Queen and the Prince Consort continued the musical traditions of the Royal Family. Her Majesty's talent for singing is well known to the readers of Mendelssohn's delightful letters; and the practical good done by the Prince in the introduction of fine music at the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic Concerts, and the performances at Windsor Castle, is specified at length in the appendix to Sir Theodore Martin's *Life*, Volume I. The opportunity of creating a national institution did not arise in the Prince's lifetime, but he showed repeatedly how much he had the advancement of music at heart; he was himself a composer of no mean merit, as the public have an opportunity of judging from the collection of his musical works very recently published. The Duke of Edinburgh, as is well known, is himself a player, and his taste and love for music are proverbial throughout the country. It is therefore not astonishing that he should at an early period have made an attempt to promote the cultivation of the art in its highest aspects. It is now ten or twelve years since he endeavoured—unsuccessfully, it is true—to persuade the Royal Academy of Music to emerge from the somewhat obscure locality in which it is placed and fix itself on the estate of the Commissioners at South Kensington. The advantages of such a step would not have been a mere change of site. The Commissioners of 1851 would have been virtually placed under an obligation to assist the Academy, and a great step would have been taken towards its development into a national institution.

Duke of
Edinburgh's
first pro-
posal.

The Royal Academy of Music, thus selected by the Duke of Edinburgh, is one of the first schools of music in England. It has a skilful staff of teachers, presided over by Professor G. A. Macfarren, and a considerable number of pupils, with a corresponding income derived from their payments. The Academy, although it possesses a few scholarships which are awarded to eminent pupils, has in no respects the character of a foundation for the free teaching of scholars, and it therefore would seem to be unable to insist on its pupils fulfilling any complete course of instruction. Though established in 1822, it did not attain to the dignity of a corporation till 1830, when it was incorporated by a Royal Charter. It derives its support from donations and subscriptions, including 100 guineas a year from the Queen. A grant of £500 a year is also made to it by the Government for the purpose of "providing suitable accommodation for the institution." The residue of its income is made up from fees paid by pupils. Its government consists of a board of directors and a professional committee of management, of which Professor Macfarren is chairman. The board of directors have full powers of making byelaws or regulations for the government of the Academy, but the committee of management have the "whole and exclusive direction and superintendence of the students and of the Academy for their education."

Royal
Academy of
Music.

The Duke of Edinburgh, being disappointed in transplanting the Academy, in the year 1875 devoted his attention to establishing at South Kensington a free school, which, had the Royal Academy accepted his Royal Highness's offer, would doubtless have formed a branch of the Academy itself. This free school was called the National Training School of Music, and took up its abode in a building erected by Mr. Freaque on the estate of the Commissioners at South Kensington, and munificently presented by him to the Prince of Wales in trust for the nation. The principle of the school was the institution of scholarships by private founders or corporate bodies, who were entitled to nominate a candidate or candidates and to have a share in the management of the society in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions. In other words the establishment consisted of fifty or more close scholarships obtained by limited competition, and conferring a complete and gratuitous education in music on the

National
Training
School of
Music.

scholars. The scholarships, however, were only promised for a limited period, and were local in character; consequently the school has come to an end at the very time at which the greatest results might reasonably have been expected from it. The tuition is acknowledged to have been very ably conducted, and the pupils have in some cases attained great and recognised eminence. The short duration of the scholarships is not to be attributed so much to want of foresight on the part of the founders as to a too sanguine expectation that, after the expiration of a certain number of years, Government itself would undertake the management and expenses of the school.

The success of the Training School and the fact of its having been founded on the estate of the Commissioners of 1851, apart from other reasons, brought the promotion of music prominently under the consideration of the Prince of Wales as President of the Commission of 1851, and it appeared to him in 1878 that the time had come when an effort should be made to create a national musical institution bearing the same authoritative and central relation to music in England as the Royal Academy of Arts has to painting, and capable of rendering the same service to music in this country that the Academy and Conservatoires of Leipzig, Berlin, Paris, Brussels, and Vienna render to their respective countries.

Prince of
Wales
summons a
Meeting.

In pursuance of this purpose, the Prince of Wales, in July 1878, summoned a number of gentlemen to attend a meeting at Marlborough House. Its purpose is formulated in the following extracts from the programme:—

Programme.

“It is expedient to promote the further advancement of the art of music in the United Kingdom by the establishment of a Royal National College of Music on a more permanent and extended basis than any existing institution.

“The object of the college will be the combination in one representative body, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, of practical musicians, and the best and most influential patrons of music, with a view to the efficient regulation and improvement of the art and science of music, and, above all, the providing musical instruction of the highest class.

“The instruction afforded will consist of a complete course of professional training extending over several

years. Scholarships of an amount sufficient to defray the whole, or a great portion, of the expense of a course of training will be obtainable by open competition. Non-professional pupils will also be admitted on such terms as to entrance fees or otherwise as may be deemed to be most beneficial to the interests of the college; but in every case the attainment of a sufficient standard of acquirement or ability will be ascertained by examination before any pupil, professional or non-professional, is admitted to the college.

"Honorary fellowships will be bestowed upon persons Programme. eminent in the musical world, and it is intended to establish fellowships carrying with them pecuniary advantages."

All idea of rivalry between the new college and the two existing institutions was carefully avoided, and, as sub-union of
 sidiary to the main purpose, the programme declared that Academy and
 the promoters were desirous of inviting a union between Training
 the Academy and the Training School, and founding the School.
 larger institution on the basis of that union. In short, the object of the promoters was to found a public national institution consisting of two branches—the one, foundationers, which would be a development of the Training School system, but on a broader basis; the other, non-foundationers, which would be a continuance and enlargement of the constitution of the Royal Academy. An
 Executive Committee, with Prince Christian as its chair- Executive
 man, was appointed by the Prince of Wales to carry into Committee.
 effect the resolutions of the meeting. It comprised Professor Macfarren as Principal of the Academy, Dr. Sullivan as head of the Training School, and the names of almost every one who was distinguished as a practical musician or as an influential patron of music, including the Duke of Edinburgh, the President of the governing body of the Training School, and Lord Dudley, chairman of the directors of the Royal Academy. The Committee, consisting of upwards of sixty members, was too numerous to practically conduct the arrangements for establishing a new institution, and a sub-committee was therefore appointed with Prince Christian as chairman. They at once entered into negotiations with the Academy and the Training School, and in the course of a month the Royal

Academy, by a majority of ten to four, and the Training School unanimously passed resolutions declaring:—

Resolutions:

“First, that it was expedient to promote the further advancement of music by the establishment of a Royal College of Music on a more permanent and extended basis than any existing institution.

“Second, that it was expedient that a union should be effected between the Royal Academy and the National Training School.”

passed by
Training
School;

Each of the schools appointed a sub-committee to carry this union into effect in connexion with the sub-committee specially appointed by Prince Christian's committee for this purpose. In the case of the Training School no obstacle was found to exist. It accepted the proposals of the committee after a short delay, and assented to becoming part of the Royal College. At this point, however, the real difficulty commenced. Protracted negotiations took place between the representatives of the Academy and Prince Christian's sub-committee, and after the lapse of a considerable time, when the Charter had been virtually accepted, and it might reasonably have been anticipated that little remained but to register the final assent of the Academy to the union, a communication was received from the Academy to the effect that the Academy peremptorily declined to accept the proposals made on behalf of the Royal College, and had, in fact, rescinded the resolution passed by its directors on the 20th of July 1878.

rejected by
Academy.

Meeting at
St. James's
Palace,
Feb. 28, 1882.

After this unexpected rebuff, various plans were considered by Prince Christian's sub-committee, which ended in their reverting to the original main object—that of founding a central national institution on the widest basis. The conduct of the undertaking, thereupon, naturally fell into the hands of the Prince of Wales as President of the Executive Committee, and with a view to carry it into effect he has summoned a meeting at St. James's Palace on the 28th inst. The meeting will be a national one in every sense of the word. It will comprise the Lord Lieutenants and high sheriffs of counties in the United Kingdom, the Lord Mayor of London and the mayors and provosts of all the boroughs in England and the most important towns in Scotland and Ireland, the dignitaries

of the Established Church and of all religious denominations, the heads of the great educational institutions in the kingdom, and the most distinguished representatives of the colonies now in England. To meet these, are asked the whole musical community of the country—that is to say, the most eminent musicians, the most influential patrons of music, the great music sellers, the great musical instrument makers; indeed, every person prominently concerned in music, either professionally or by inclination. Representatives of the Royal Academy of Music also are invited, and it may be hoped that they will, on consideration, give their cordial support to a scheme which is founded on so wide a basis as to be capable at any time of providing for the Academy within its fold. The object of the meeting is avowedly to obtain an organization for raising a national fund for the founding of a national college. The Prince of Wales will open the meeting by an address explaining his objects, and he will be supported by the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Christian is at this moment abroad), by the highest representatives of Church and State, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

In France an appeal for the establishment of a College of Music would be made to the Government. In England the appeal is made to the people, for on this side the Channel voluntary contributions and voluntary efforts take the place of Ministerial supervision and Government aid. The Prince of Wales has for many years followed the example of the Prince Consort in placing himself at the head of every social movement which is calculated to benefit the country. The cause which he now advocates is one which touches alike the interests of the rich and the poor. A national institution for the promotion of music is necessary to raise the national taste, and to obtain the best musicians a selection must be made from all classes of society. Such is the object of the Royal College of Music. The Prince of Wales has done his part in setting on foot an organization for the establishment of such a College, and he will himself appeal, on the 28th inst., to the public for their support.

Appeal to the
People.

(From the *Times* of Feb. 24, 1882.)

2.

ADDRESSES OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE OF WALES and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, at a Meeting at St. James's Palace, Tuesday, February 28th, 1882.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES spoke as follows :—My Lords and Gentlemen,—Before commencing the proceedings of the day, I am anxious to read two letters, one from the Duke of Connaught, and the other from Prince Christian. The Duke of Connaught says :—"I have received your special invitation to the meeting in St. James's Palace for Tuesday next for promoting the establishment of the Royal College of Music ; but to my great regret, other duties elsewhere will prevent my attendance, for no one can sympathise more with the movement ; and I hope the meeting will be a great success."

PRINCE CHRISTIAN writes as follows :—"Sir,—I write to express my great regret that most urgent private affairs, which detain me in Germany, prevent my attending the meeting to be held by you on the 28th February, with a view to making an appeal to the public in support of the Royal College of Music. It is now more than three years since you did me the honour of appointing me chairman of an executive committee for the promotion of the Royal College of Music. The committee was charged with the duty of establishing a College of Music on a more permanent and extended basis than any existing institution, and as subsidiary to the former object it was directed to invite a union between the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School. We lost no time in addressing ourselves to the task of effecting this union, and within a month after our appointment the directors of the Royal Academy decided, by a majority of ten to four, and the National Training School unanimously, that it was expedient that the proposed union should be effected, and each of the institutions interested appointed a sub-committee to carry this union into effect. The consideration of the details of the union was, from various reasons for which my committee was not responsible, protracted over a considerable period, but at length the committee appointed by the Royal Academy to consider the subject after prolonged negotiations was understood to accede to the terms of the draft charter. The assent of the

Training School was also secured. A further time elapsed, owing to the illness of Lord Dudley, the President of the Academy, when, to my great disappointment, the directors of the Royal Academy rescinded their former resolutions, and declined to carry the union into effect. I have stated these facts to clear my committee from the imputation of having unnecessarily delayed its proceedings. Under the foregoing circumstances, the duties of the committee have naturally become merged in the higher function which belongs to your Royal Highness, as President, of appealing to the public to effect the main object which your Royal Highness had in view in appointing the committee—namely, that of creating a College of Music which should occupy the same position in relation to musical art in the United Kingdom as in Germany is occupied by the Conservatoire of Berlin, in France by the Conservatoire of Paris, and in Austria by the Conservatoire of Vienna. It remains only for me again to express my sorrow that I cannot be present at a meeting which, I do not doubt, will constitute a new era in the history of music in the United Kingdom."

I have called you together to-day, the representatives of the counties and towns of England, the dignitaries of the Church and other religious and educational bodies, distinguished Colonists and the representatives of foreign Powers, to aid me in the promotion of a national object by obtaining contributions for the establishment of a Royal College of Music;

Were the object of less than national importance, I should not have troubled you—the heads of social life—to meet me here to-day, and I should not myself have undertaken the responsibility of acting as the leader and organizer of the movement. I have invited to meet you the leading musicians and publishers of music, the most eminent musical instrument makers and patrons of music, and I trust that by the co-operation and union of these, the most powerful elements of society, we may succeed in establishing a Royal College of Music on a more extended basis than any existing institution in the United Kingdom; worthy alike of this meeting and of this country, for whose benefit you are asked to give your time, your money, and your influence.

I do not propose to trouble you with any proofs of the advantages that would be derived from the establishment

Prince of
Wales.
—

Object of
Meeting.

Speeches of
Dukes of
Albany

Prince of
Wales.

of a National College of Music. That subject has been fully discussed by the Duke of Albany at Manchester, and his address is before the world. He showed that relatively to foreign countries England occupied three centuries ago a higher place in the musical world than she does at the present time, and he proved that the almost universal establishment of central and national musical institutions abroad, and the want of such an institution in England, had been one cause why musical progress has not in this country kept pace with the increase of wealth and population and the corresponding development of science and art.

and Edin-
burgh, and
of Prince
Christian.

Again, the necessity of public aid formed the groundwork of the appeal made at Manchester by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian. Music, as they showed, is far more expensive to teach than other arts, and the natural capacity for instruction in music is more rare than in almost any other art. You are compelled, then, if you would have good musicians, to provide means by which those to whom nature has been bountiful in giving good ears and good voices, but niggardly in giving worldly wealth, may be sought out in their obscurity and brought up to distinction by a proper course of instruction.

Education to
be both free

What I have said naturally leads me to deal with free education in music, coupled in certain cases with free maintenance of the pupil, as the first branch of the subject on which I desire to engage your sympathies and ask your aid. This system of gratuitous education is one of the principal features which will distinguish the new College from the Royal Academy and other excellent existing schools of music. I do not mean to say that we intend to exclude paying pupils. To adopt such a course would be to deprive musical ability in the upper classes of any means of access to the College, and would stamp it with a narrow and contracted character, which is above all to be avoided in a national institution intended to include in its corporate character all classes throughout the Kingdom. What I seek to create is an institution bearing the same relation to the art of music as that which our great public schools, Eton and Winchester, for example, bear to general education. On the one side you have scholars who are on the foundation and educated by means of endowments; on the other side pupils who derive no direct benefit from the

and on pay-
ment,

as at public
Schools.

foundation. Both classes of pupils follow the same course of study, their teachers are the same, their rewards are the same. They differ only in the fact that the Collegers derive aid from the College, while those who are not on the foundation pay for the whole of their education.

Prince of
Wales.

I lay great stress on this combination of the two systems of education—that by endowment and that by payment. Financially it enables us to have salaried teachers of the greatest eminence, who will give so much of their time as they devote to teaching, exclusively to the instruction of pupils at the College.

Teachers to
be of greatest
eminence.

But more than all, a union of different classes in a common and elevating pursuit is the best mode of binding in one tie of common enthusiasm the different grades of society, varying alike in wealth and social influence. Each has much to learn from the other, and this learning is best acquired in an institution where all meet on common ground and on a footing of artistic equality.

A further object, and one most material, is sought to be attained by including in our College persons who do not intend to make music their profession. To advance music as an art in its highest aspects resort must be had to those who possess the best opportunities for general mental culture. The most highly-educated classes are those who have the greatest power of disseminating the influence of art throughout the country. They are the sources from which the civilising stream proceeds downwards and penetrates through every channel of our complex social life.

College avail-
able for
Amateurs.

I will now proceed to explain the details of the scheme for which I ask your support, beginning with the foundation, as being that branch of the College for which public money will be required. The least number of scholars which would be worthy to constitute a foundation for the College would be one hundred; of these fifty should have their education free, and fifty should be maintained as well as educated. The scholars will be selected by open competition throughout the United Kingdom. A system of examination will be organised by which every town, nay, every village, in the Kingdom may be afforded a chance of participating in the public benefaction. Only let eminent ability be found in the village choir, the pupil will be brought to London, and may, if he do but

Foundation
Scholars.

Prince of
Wales.

possess the requisite ability, become a Beethoven or a Mendelssohn, and any school of music may put forward its best pupil as a candidate for Collegiate honours. The expense of maintenance and education of pupils I estimate at about £80 a year; that of education alone at about £40 a year.

Fellowships.

I should hope also that your liberality will grant me means to found at least two fellowships, in order that rising musicians who have acquired distinction at the College may not be tempted, on commencing their professional career, to sacrifice the higher aspirations of their art to the necessity of providing immediate means of subsistence.

Conditions of
locality.

Having settled the number of our foundations, where are we to place them? In London, I need not say, land is sold by the yard, and not by the acre, and a square yard in a good locality is often equal in value to a square acre in a remote district. Yet for the health of a young community we must have open space and pure air, and space is particularly necessary in a music school, for, as the Duke of Edinburgh showed in his address at Manchester, pupils in an ordinary school may be grouped and classified, but musical pupils require space for the performance either of vocal or instrumental music, and the individual attention of their masters, to an extent quite unknown in the education of pupils in other branches of knowledge.

Again, the locality in which a school is placed must be of easy access in order to accommodate the staff of teachers; for though I hope to have a resident staff to a greater extent than has yet been tried in any other musical school, yet undoubtedly extraneous teaching must form a considerable portion of our instruction.

Site provided,

Now on the point of site I am happy to say I can give the meeting the most satisfactory assurance without making any calls on their liberality. It is due to the foresight of my father, the Prince Consort, that at a time when South Kensington was comparatively remote from London, the large estate held by the Exhibition Commissioners was purchased with a view to furnish sites for future public buildings. In the few years that have elapsed since that purchase a suburb has been converted into a city. The estate lies between two stations of the

by Exhibition
Commissioners,

Metropolitan District Railway, and is skirted on the north by one of the most frequented roads in the metropolis. Here already we have a nucleus for the College in the building constructed by the great liberality of Mr. Freake, and house given by Mr. Freake. and I am enabled to state, as Chairman of the Commission of 1851, that in proportion as the public contributions enable us to construct our buildings, in the same proportion will the Commissioners be prepared to grant a sufficiency of site on which to erect them.

The Commissioners have also a considerable portion of the Albert Hall under their control, and by connecting that Hall with the new College by a tunnel or a bridge, practising rooms, sitting rooms, dining rooms, and two small theatres will be immediately at the disposal of the College. The Commissioners will also be prepared to assist the College with an annual grant of money.

To maintain the College with 100 pupils on the foundation, apart from the expense of buildings, an income of not less than from £10,000 to £12,000 a year will be required.

The plan will admit of any degree of development in proportion as the munificence of the public or the Government supplies the requisite funds.

A Charter for incorporating the College has already been prepared and laid before the Privy Council. I have myself undertaken to be President. The governing body consists of a Council entrusted with the function of making bye-laws for the regulation of the College, and of an Executive Committee charged with the details of the administration. The names of the gentlemen who form the Council and the Executive Committee will be published, and will, I am satisfied, command the confidence alike of the public and of the musical world.

I have now laid my plan before you. I commend it to your favourable consideration. A few words I would fain add to prevent any misunderstanding of my intentions. I have not brought you here to ask your aid for the support only of a school calculated to advance music by giving the best instruction continued over a course of years. This might be done by strengthening existing schools. I have not brought you here for the sole purpose of asking for charitable aid, whereby to educate young and deserving.

Prince of
Wales.

same as that
of Conserva-
toires abroad.

Reasons for
supporting
the project.

ing musicians. Such an institution is but a branch of what I desire to found. My object is above and beyond this. I wish to establish an institution having a wider basis and a more extended influence than any existing school or college of music in this country. It will teach music of the highest class; it will have a foundation for the education, and in some cases for the free maintenance, of pupils who have obtained by merit the right to such privileges. But it will do more than this. It will be to England what the Berlin Conservatoire is to Germany, what the Paris Conservatoire is to France, or the Vienna Conservatoire is to Austria—the recognised centre and head of the musical world. Why is it that Germany, France, and Italy have national styles of music? Why is it that England has no music recognised as national? It has able composers, but nothing indicative of the national life or national feeling. The reason is not far to seek. There is no centre of music to which English musicians may resort with confidence, and thence derive instruction, counsel, and inspiration. I hope by the breadth of my plan to interest all present in its success. You who are musicians must desire to improve your art, and such will be the object of the Royal College. You who are only lovers of music must wish well to a plan which provides for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects a pleasure which you yourselves enjoy so keenly. To those who are deaf to music, as practical men, I would say thus much—To raise the people you must purify their emotions and cultivate their imaginations. To satisfy the natural craving for excitement you must substitute an innocent and healthy mode of acting on the passions for the fierce thirst for drink and eager pursuit of other unworthy objects. Music acts directly on the emotions, and it cannot be abused, for no excess in music is injurious.

In laying this great national question before you I have followed the example of my father by offering to place myself at the head of a great social movement. I have asked you for assistance: I await your answer with confidence; I am sure that it will be worthy of the nation of which you are the representatives.

Important to
Lords
Lieutenant,

To you, my Lords Lieutenant, I would address myself with an intimation that I trust you will assemble meetings

throughout your counties, for it is desirable that contributions should be received from all parts of the country as showing the interest taken by the people in music. My Lord Mayor of London and other Mayors who are here, I am sure I may hope that you will assist me by presiding at assemblies of your fellow-townsmen, and will urge them to contribute to so national an institution. I may, I doubt not, look with confidence to the representatives of the Church and of other religious and educational denominations who have been good enough to attend here, to remind their choirs and their flocks that any contributions will be a grateful testimony that the population of England are interested in improving an art which more than others excites devotional feelings and inspires with enthusiasm public and private worship.

Prince of
Wales.

Mayors,

Clergy,

From those who are directly interested in music, either professionally or as amateurs, I trust I have a right to expect the greatest measure of assistance which they can afford; for on their behalf and with a view to extend the influence of the science to which they are devoted, we are met here to-day for the purpose of establishing a national central musical institution. I know the loyalty of our Colonial brethren; they will not be behindhand in aiding the mother country. From foreign countries I have ever received so many tokens of regard and sympathy that I may look with confidence to them to give their support to an institution the doors of which will be thrown open to all nations.

Musicians and
amateurs,

the Colonies.

One practical observation in conclusion. I trust that those present here to-day will each and every of them from time to time communicate to me the steps they are taking to procure contributions, and will forward to the honorary secretary the amount of contributions they may receive.

For my part, I will take care, as soon as I am enabled to form some judgment of the extent to which the nation will support this demand, to communicate to the contributors and to the public the details of the foundation and establishment of the College of which I have only set forth in my address the general outline.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, who was received with loud applause, said:—In proposing the first resolution of this day's proceedings, it is only necessary for me to add a few

Duke of
Edinburgh,

Duke of
Edinburgh.

his interest in
the subject,

and continued
exertion for
it.

College open
to ability,

remarks to the address of the Prince of Wales. Music has always been a favourite pursuit of mine. From my earliest years I have devoted my leisure hours to the study of it, and I yield to no one in my earnest desire to advance the cultivation of it among my fellow-countrymen. It was more than ten years ago that I made my first effort to found an institution which should be worthy of this country, and though unable at that time to carry my wish into effect, I have never ceased to keep the object in view, but have from time to time endeavoured, with more or less success, to carry into effect the idea which I have so dearly at heart, and which I feel to be vitally necessary for the progress of music in England. You may imagine, therefore, how warmly I welcome this meeting, how rejoiced I am at the prospect that with your assistance we are on the eve of accomplishing an object which I have for so long been anxious to attain. In the pursuit of the duties of my profession I have had the satisfaction to visit most parts of Her Majesty's dominions. My reception has in all cases been so cordial, and the welcome given me so loyal and so warm, as to convince me that eminent Colonists here present will look with favour on a scheme in which the Prince of Wales and I are concerned, and which affects them as much as it does the inhabitants of these Islands—nay more, I am encouraged to hope that the representatives of the United States of America, a country from which the Royal Family has received so much kindness, and which at present sends so many of its most promising youth to the music schools of Germany and Italy, will look with favour on the establishment of a College of Music in this country. In short, I feel an earnest conviction that all the English-speaking races throughout the world will regard the foundation of this College on the scale and principles announced by the Prince of Wales as a fresh bond of union, and will rejoice to know that henceforth a musical education equal to that which they have hitherto been compelled to seek elsewhere, will be attainable in the mother country. A feature of this College, which I desire to impress again and again upon your attention, is that its doors will be open to all comers—that ability will be the only passport to the foundation, and that nationality will be no bar to the attainment of its advantages—this relates to

the foundation. On the subject of paying pupils let there be no mistake. We have no desire to exclude earnest students who from circumstances or the pressure of competition are unable to obtain entrance on our foundation. Quite the reverse. We shall welcome them, whatever part of Great Britain or the world they may hail from; but we shall expect them to enter the College for the purpose of real study. They will have to go through a strict entrance examination; to pursue the same course and conform to the same rules in all respects as the foundation scholars, and thus show that their wish is not to take a few lessons in this or that department of music, but seriously to study the whole. Our object in the case of all pupils will be to raise the standard of musical education to that which is insisted upon in the best Conservatoires elsewhere; to make it systematic and complete. One word only I will add on this topic. To ensure the national success of the most classical music, we must educate our hearers as well as our performers; and how can we do this more effectually than by introducing into our family circles, through the medium of cultivated amateurs, the practice of the highest music in its best and most attractive form? The general objects of the College are such as I have described, but there are two principal branches of music, differing, it is true, widely in character, but each of great importance, the cultivation of which will, I hope, form a main feature in our educational system. These are—sacred music and dramatic music. Sacred music is at present the one class of music which, owing to the careful training of the Church and other religious denominations, and the religious instinct of the people, has obtained in this country a far wider influence than that of any other class. There is hardly a village in the United Kingdom in which the religious services do not testify to the innate love of music to be found in the English people, and the excellence which might be attained by a better and more complete instruction. This is one of the first wants I trust the College will supply. Our free foundation will encourage the love of music by holding out to every able choir the expectation that some one or more of its members may obtain a scholarship, conferring on the student the advantages of a free education, and in some

Duke of
Edinburgh.

but only on
strict
examination.

Sacred music.

Duke of
Edinburgh.

Dramatic
music.

College to act
as centre for
affiliated
colleges, and
form a
musical
Senate,

and
University.

cases of free maintenance, while the College will constantly maintain for the whole country a reserve of educated and competent teachers. The importance of this subject, however, I shall leave to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who supports me in proposing the resolution. Dramatic music will also demand the earnest attention of the College. Only recently I have been informed, by those best versed in the subject, that the fault of our English dramatic singers is that the hard necessity of earning their bread compels them to appear on the stage with immature faculties and without adequate training. The Royal College will, I trust, cure this defect by attracting those whose ability deserves the advantages which it offers, and by retaining them there till they have completed their education. The urgent want of such a College for the purposes I have named has been brought home to me by the many promises of support which I have received from the musical world on the understanding that dramatic teaching will not be neglected in our system of education. Before concluding this branch of the subject, I wish to express my own personal hope that the Royal College will not be a mere teaching institution, but will become a centre for groups of affiliated colleges, the members of which will, with the Council of the Royal College, form a musical Senate to which all questions of importance relating to music and musicians may be referred for determination. This may, perhaps, be deemed somewhat Utopian, but I do not despair of a time when the musical colleges throughout the country will ally themselves with the Royal College, and form a body united by a common tie and a general system. I will go one step further, though I do not conceal from myself that I am treading on somewhat delicate ground, and possibly touching on the honoured privileges of the Universities, yet I will express my personal hope that, as London is the chief city of the United Kingdom, so the Royal College should be the chief musical college, invested with the power of conferring musical degrees, and the source from which all musical honours should legitimately flow. In proposing the first resolution, it only remains, my lords and gentlemen, for me to express my hope that the Prince of Wales will be supported on the present occasion earnestly and faithfully. A large

sum of money is required for our enterprize. England is rich, and ready at all times to forward a worthy national undertaking. Why should I say England only, when we are assured of the generous support of our Colonial brethren, and when we trust that our American cousins will not be behind in furthering the foundation of an establishment which may act as a home to their musical students on this side of the Atlantic. The representatives of many foreign countries are here also—we look to them in many cases as examples in our new enterprize, and I feel sure that their kind advice and co-operation will not be wanting when we have occasion to seek it. I will now read the resolution entrusted to me; it is as follows:—"That this Meeting approves of the proposal to establish a Royal College of Music as a national institution, and undertakes that meetings shall be called throughout the country, and the utmost exertions used, individually and collectively, to forward the movement by obtaining the necessary funds for endowing a College of Music for the British Empire."

Duke of
Edinburgh.

Large sum of
money
required.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said:—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen, I consider it a very great privilege to be allowed to second the resolution proposed by the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness has said that I may be expected to say something as to the importance of music in reference to our religious worship. He has himself, in the few words which he has spoken on the subject, treated it so well that it is unnecessary for me to add to what he has said, and what, I am sure, all the members of this meeting already support. But one point, perhaps, I may dwell upon, which is this: Amidst those great diversities of opinion which exist amongst religious men in this free country, there is a wonderful power of uniting us together in this particular department of our worship, to which his Royal Highness has alluded. We could not very safely borrow each other's sermons, for we might become very unorthodox, nay, it would hardly do to use our forms of worship, without any discrimination, alike in all our places of worship; but this much good we are able to do, to use the same hymns, and to join in the same tunes, and thus music is really harmonious in uniting us together in the highest acts of our religious worship. Therefore your Royal Highness

Archbishop of
Canterbury.

Power of
union in
music.

Archbishop of
Canterbury.

Duty of clergy
to support the
movement,

and of those
who are not
musical.

will allow me to say that, not only as holding an important place in the Church of England, but as put forward by your kindness to-day as the representative of the Christianity of the country, I do feel that there is an important duty devolving upon all ministers of religion to assist your Royal Highness in this great work which you have undertaken, and which may be of great religious use, and heal many of those divisions which, unfortunately, separate us from one another. Your Royal Highness has spoken of certain unfortunate people who are deaf to music. I am afraid I must class myself somewhat among that number; but I do not think on this account I am the less entitled to appear here to-day. In fact if it were only to be for musical people—really musical people—and you were to obtain subscriptions for your maintenance from them, I am afraid that the sum you desired to obtain might fail. Therefore it is a very great advantage that you have some here who are not ashamed to acknowledge that they merely desire that music should prosper, although unfortunately Nature has denied to them the advantage of entering into its full enjoyment. But then there are the advantages which your Royal Highness spoke of, as to the general social advantages to be provided for the community by music. This must find an echo in the most unmusical mind; and therefore we all rejoice, even at that degree of progress which has been already made, in civilising our fellow-countrymen by those popular concerts which I am glad to see spreading; and who can tell how much of real moral good has been done through the influence of those various efforts which are but the beginning of the great work which your Royal Highness wishes to see brought to an accomplishment. Every man who is interested in education must, I think, be interested in music. Formerly, education was divided in three departments, one of which bore the name of music, and although it might have included under that name many things opposite from what we now call music, yet still there was a recognition there of the high place which it ought to occupy in the education of a civilised people. Hence the old universities have been encouraged to confer degrees in music; and perhaps your Royal Highness may not be aware that the humble individual who now addresses

you has also the power of making a Doctor of Music. Archbishop of
 Of the many duties which I have to perform, that of Canterbury.
 creating a Doctor of Music is one of the most difficult,
 especially as I am afraid that where I to subject him to
 an examination by myself, many unworthy candidates
 would obtain that high honour. Therefore it is very
 desirable that there should be some body, as the Duke of Central
 Edinburgh has pointed out, which, being a centre of musical
 musical instruction, should also be the centre from which body highly
 musical honours proceed, and that therefore I should know desirable.
 where to come when I want to have my mind satisfied
 that a man is fitted for and worthy of the honour. Your
 Royal Highness, it has been stated in one of the speeches
 delivered at Manchester by one of your Royal brothers,
 that a great change took place in Germany in the course
 of the last 100 years from the introduction of the con-
 servatoires of music. It may be a long time before we
 see the actual results of the great meeting which is
 brought together here to-day; but, after all, 100 years
 pass very rapidly in the history of a nation. Many of
 us here present can well look back half a hundred years,
 and if in the course of this country's history it shall be
 found that even a long time is required to produce the
 full fruits of the effort which is begun this day, we shall
 have no reason to regret that we have taken, in the prac-
 tical manner pointed out by your Royal Highness, the
 furtherance of this great work, which must be most bene-
 ficial to the nation.

The EARL of ROSEBERY said :—May it please your Royal Lord
 Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen, I do not doubt that Rosebery;
 you share very fully my surprise at my own presumption
 in addressing such an assembly, but I have been summoned
 to speak as representing the Lords Lieutenant of Counties
 on this occasion, and I find it difficult even then to account
 for my own position, because I am only one of the very speaks as a
 least among the Lords Lieutenant, and I can only account Lord
 for it on the supposition that as there is only one Lord Lieutenant.
 Lieutenant in one county their sense of isolation prevents
 a feeling of harmony. In the second place I am more
 than unworthy as coming from a nation whose distinctive
 musical instrument—the bagpipe—requires, I will not say
 a patriotic, but I will say a discriminating ear for its
 enjoyment. I can only say that I speak under orders,

Lord
Rosebery.

English a
musical
nation.

Richard III.,

Henry VIII.,

and that I obey a summons, and that I, like all the assembly here before me, come at the summons of the Princes whose public spirit inspires this country. Sir, I have felt that music is one of those topics which it is easy to realise, but which it is difficult to speak about, and although not quite so unfortunate as His Grace the Right Rev. Primate who spoke last, I am yet one of those beings deemed unfortunate, yet not, I think, so unfortunate as they seem, who appreciate music without any scientific knowledge of it whatever. I think that under these circumstances we unfortunate beings have this consolation, that we derive all the possible enjoyment from music without suffering any of the exquisite tortures to which a more refined ear is liable. And, Sir, we have this further consolation—no mean one in my opinion—which is, that we are in harmony with the great mass of our fellow-countrymen. I know it is said a divine has written a book on the subject, and it is often said that the English are not a musical nation. Now, Sir, I venture to join issue on that point. I believe, and I am fortified in my belief by the testimony of Mr. Hullah—no mean authority on music—that there is no nation more distinctively musical than this—no nation more appreciative of music, though not indeed musically instructed; and that is the want that this meeting is anxious to remedy. I think we can prove this by more than one reference, but I do not believe that anybody who has read the history of England for the last three centuries will deny that music and field sports have been the distinctive amusements of Englishmen all those times, and I do not believe that music would play so large a part in the literature of any unmusical nation. I would further urge that our sovereigns during those times, who so faithfully reflect and so largely influence national taste and the national feeling, have all been musical during that time. If we chose to go further back, we might go to the sovereign of distorted memory and appearance—Richard the Third—who is well known to have been a passionate musician. But to go no further back than Henry the Eighth—one of the most English of English sovereigns in his tastes and sympathies—we know he was a practised player upon the lute and the harpsichord; that he practised night and day; that he sang from music at

sight; and that he was a composer of no mean order. Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, sang with taste and feeling. James the First passed an Act in the Scottish Parliament for the better encouragement of musical instruction. Charles the First, the most artistic of English monarchs—it was under him that popular music flourished most in this country, and I take the fact from what I would call the social literature of those days—I mean the literature which reflects the manners and the feelings of Englishmen at the time. In the delightful letters of Howell you find constant references to what he calls the ravishing art of music, which at that time occupied the leisure of his friends. Then we come to the distinguished civil servant, Mr. Samuel Pepys, that exceptional civil servant, of high principle but immoral impulse—who, as we know, gives a delightful picture of evenings spent in musical exercise. And last, though not least, I would cite, not a contemporary, but a very distinguished authority—in his delightful study of those days—John Inglesant—recently published, the author of that most interesting work seems, if I may say so, to be saturated himself with the spirit of the 17th century, and he points out in every page that Englishmen of that day delighted in music as a means of amusement, as a means of recreation, and as a means of improvement. It is said that in the 18th century music was not cultivated with the same fervour of devotion that it was in the 17th, but we cannot forget that we owe Handel to the House of Hanover, and that our ancestors were ready to tear their hair and their eyes out in contests over the comparative merits of Handel and Buononcini, the result of which contests still remains in a celebrated epigram of the day. And if we come even to our own benighted century, which is supposed to worship nothing but steam engines and the Stock Exchange, I think we may fairly say that a metropolis which keeps in constant and simultaneous operation two opera-houses, and a country which opens periodically its cathedrals for the stately purpose of sacred music, cannot be termed an unmusical country. I know it is said that this is music in high places, and that music is not shared in that respect by the millions, but I am not disposed altogether to endorse that view, because no one who has

Lord
Rosebery.

Queen
Elizabeth.

all cultivated
music.

Mr. Pepys.

Large amount
of music in
London,

Lord
Rosebery.
—
and taste
for it.

seen the crowd which surrounds a band of music on any holiday, or at any leisure moment, or who has witnessed the power which music in public worship exercises over the masses, can believe that we are altogether an unmusical nation. But at the same time much may be done, and I doubt not much will be done by this meeting to popularise music among the masses of our fellow-countrymen. It is in that view that I regard this meeting as of singular importance. It is, as I understand it, to take Music from the high places in which she is too much secluded, and to lodge her once more among the hearths and homes of the people of great Britain. And, Sir, if this meeting has accomplished no more than to do something to elevate our national spleen and lighten our national gloom, and raise and refine in some degree our national amusements, I do not think that you, Sir, will repent having summoned this meeting, nor you, gentlemen, for having co-operated in the formation of this college.

The Lord
Mayor.

This is a
constitutional
and patriotic
effort;

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR said :—May it please your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen, it is customary for the speaker to commence the subject by deprecating the position which he so unworthily holds. On this occasion I feel his Royal Highness has placed me in this position to speak to you as representing the first city in the British Empire, and therefore, however unworthy and however little my poor talents may be equal to the task, having taken the responsibility upon me, my best efforts are due both to His Royal Highness and to the audience which I have the honour to address. I feel that a great constitutional and patriotic effort is being made by His Royal Highness, and he has spoken to this meeting with a constitutionalism and a patriotism for which the Royal Princes are so renowned. He has asked me to speak to you who come here from the various cities and towns of the land to take out the blot which may appear on the escutcheon of our country, that we are not so great in music as we are in literature and the sister arts of painting and sculpture. I have always found that the object for which I am asked to appear before the public is not oratorical. Happily for me I have not time to prepare

set speeches, and therefore I never annoy by long orations. My object in addressing you is to urge upon my fellow-citizens of this country that from this centre of England's prosperity, this great metropolis of London, shall spring up a bond of union throughout the country, and each of our towns and cities shall raise such a fund as may be worthy of the great Prince who has inaugurated it and worthy of the nation he represents. My appeal to you is this, that the towns and the cities of England are nothing if they do not act together. They are as pebbles on the seashore, which may rub against each other but can be of no use as a collective force unless they are in unison of action. Now I would ask the mayors and the other representatives of the cities, towns, and boroughs of England to combine with the metropolis upon this occasion to raise, as I said before, such a fund as shall be worthy of this occasion. So far as the Corporation is concerned, I think I may say this, that to the extent of their means they will not be found wanting; and what I would suggest to my brethren who are here representing the provincial municipalities is that if they will do me the honour of meeting me before they leave town I shall be very happy to suggest to them some means by which a national feeling may be raised upon this great and important question.

The Lord
Mayor.

he will urge
the College
on the
provincial
mayors.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS then put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud and prolonged applause, said—Your Royal Highnesses, your Excellencies, my Lords, and Gentlemen, In obedience to the desire conveyed to me, I have very willingly risen to request you to pay a tribute to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the part which he has taken on this occasion. I am to ask you to vote "That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully offered to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for having summoned this representative meeting, and for the promise which His Royal Highness has graciously made, that the establishment of the College shall be under his own immediate control and superintendence." My Lords and Gentlemen: Were it not irregular, I should

Mr. Gladstone
proposes
thanks to the
Prince of
Wales.

Mr. Glad-
stone.

believes
warmly in
the musical
capacity of
England.

have been inclined to suggest an amendment to my own motion, and to include within its terms the distinct acknowledgments of the meeting for the admirable address which has been delivered by His Royal Highness. However, adhering to the established order, I will refrain from seeking any more distinct expression of your sentiments than is conveyed in the resolution, and I do think, my Lords, that this is much more than a formal conveyance of our thanks. I believe that a very great service has been rendered by His Royal Highness, and by the members of the Royal Family, in the part which they have taken on this occasion; and the special epithet which I would use to describe my special meaning is that, above all, this has been, in my opinion, a timely service. The interesting speeches which we have heard have turned much upon a question that cannot but be of great interest to every Briton, namely, the question how far we are deprived by Nature or gifted by Nature with what may be called, in general terms, the musical faculty. I speak, your Royal Highness, of the musical faculty fully recognising the tone and sentiment expressed by yourself, that to attain to high excellence in music must be the gift of very few, and is generally the result only of a combination of liberal endowments from Nature with most laborious and most costly preparation. Now, I am bound to say that I take a sanguine view of the capacity of this nation for music. I believe that the reference to its condition three hundred years ago is no unfair or unmeaning reference in this connexion. I do not hesitate to say, your Royal Highness, in looking back over the last half century that I have witnessed no change more remarkable among the many changes and the many developments which have marked that half century than the change in the sentiment, and, if I may so say, in the attitude of this nation with respect to music. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has said, and has truly said, that you can now hardly go into a village church in the country without discerning in the services of the church signs of the appreciation of the people for music. But how stood the matter fifty years ago? Your Royal Highness, I must bear this testimony to our Nonconforming brethren, and to those of other religious persua-

Mr. Gladstone.

sions than our own, and I believe that music has always been with them a powerful instrument of cherishing the religious life. But with respect to the music in the congregations and churches of the Church of England fifty years ago, setting apart a very few, and setting apart the service of cathedrals, which still remained as a witness in behalf of better things, I cannot use any epithet weaker than one that may perhaps shock the meeting, when I say that the music in the ordinary churches of the state of music Church of England fifty years ago was a disgrace to the 50 years ago, in Churches, country and to the religion it professed. I remember one particular case, not of an obscure village church, but of a village church hard by one of the ancestral mansions of this country, and where the benefice was held at the time by a member of the family that inhabited that mansion, and in which in utter despair of redeeming the music of the parish from its disgrace, the alternative adopted had been to extinguish it altogether, and the service of the Sunday morning proceeded from beginning to end without a note of music of any kind; and bad as that was, your Royal Highness, I do not hesitate to say that it was far better than to be doomed to stand and suffer many of the grotesque performances which usually characterised the attempts of that period. Your Royal Highness, what was at that time the music of the metropolis and the country? The music of the metropolis was the enjoyment of—I will and in not say the higher class—but of a limited portion of the London; higher class. As to the middle class, and as to the masses of the country, they were entirely excluded from it, and a belief had gone abroad which I for my part conceived to be nothing else than a grovelling superstition that the musical faculty, the power of appreciating music, nay, even also some at any rate slight power of execution in music—the belief was that the musical faculty was absolutely the possession of a few isolated individuals, and that as to the masses of mankind, unless in the most vulgar forms, they had and could have nothing to do with it. Well, your Royal Highness, a name has been mentioned casually in one of the speeches of to-day which I will again repeat, because I think it deserves honour in this assembly. It is the name of Mr. Hullah. Those

was then
confined to
higher classes.

Mr. Gladstone.

Great services
of Mr. Hullah.

This meeting
eminently
opportune.

Yorkshire,
Lancashire,
Wales, have
led the way
to great
improvement.

who are old enough like me to recollect Mr. Hullah, remember him as one not who earned the high distinction of enrolling his name in the illustrious list of great composers, but yet who rendered another service of not less importance, for he it was who I think first embodied and carried into effect as a practical conception the idea of which this meeting marks the growth and the ripeness, that music was intended not for the select individuals of a certain class, but for the instruction, the benefit, and the improvement of the whole masses of the nation. He carried musical instruction in its most popular form through schools of every description, and gradually laid the ground for familiarising the national mind with belief on which your Royal Highness is now wisely seeking to build the great Institution that you contemplate and without which belief the Institution would have been a hopeless and a visionary scheme. Therefore, your Royal Highness, it is that I venture to say that this meeting is above all things *opportune*. Fifty years ago all the knowledge that your Royal Highness has exhibited in your address, all the goodwill, all the tact, all the power and social influence that a person in your condition might have commanded would have been utterly thrown away in the attempt to hold such a meeting as the present, or if a matter of deference and compliments representative persons could have been gathered within these walls, yet the effort would have been a barren and unmeaning one. As it is now, the feeling for music has gone abroad through the people so that there is hardly any form in which it does not appear. I most gladly recognise the fact that there has been portions of the country more favoured than those to which I have referred as marking the general rule. In Yorkshire, in Lancashire, in Wales, I believe the cultivation of music has never languished, and the strong musical faculty of the people in those districts of the country has made them distinguished at all periods of our history; but that which was the position of a favoured few among the inhabitants of the land has now become a general characteristic of the population, and has entered everywhere into its habits. You know, your Royal Highness, the material with which to work. You appeal to us, you

appeal to the remarkable assemblage of persons whom you have gathered together within these walls to provide you with the material means of setting on foot an institution for which all the living materials are already prepared in the actual condition of the country. This is the service that your Royal Highness has rendered, and which I for one most gladly recognise. I have watched this progress with great interest from its beginning to its end. I have seen the superstition to which I referred gradually fade away and melt into thin air. Music is now recognised as an essential part of the institutions of the country. In every village school music is an important and powerful instrument in the hands of the teacher. It has done much towards bringing about the remarkable change which may now be observed in our villages—that the child no longer trudges sulkily to school as was the old conception of work, but trips to it merrily, and with the expectation of deriving some pleasure as well as much benefit from the training that he is receiving. In these circumstances I am satisfied that your Royal Highness has exhibited an admirable judgment in the time as well as in the nature of the call which you make upon us, and I cordially with all my heart wish the scheme the success which I am firmly convinced it is destined to achieve. I beg to propose the resolution.

Mr. Gladstone.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, who was received with cheers, then said :—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen, I rise and feel it is a great privilege and a great honour that I am allowed to rise to second the vote of thanks which has just been proposed. The Prime Minister has said that if he might have been allowed to add a few words to the resolution he would not only have thanked His Royal Highness for having summoned this representative meeting and for the promise which he has graciously made that the establishment of a college shall be under his own immediate control and superintendence, but that he would also have been glad to have proposed that the thanks of the meeting should be especially given to His Royal Highness for the address which he has this day delivered. I am suré we all share

Sir Stafford
Northcote.

Exertions of
the Royal
Family,

and of Prince
of Wales to
make the
people educate
themselves.

the feeling, but I think we might carry the sentiment even further. It has just been said in eloquent terms that the time is specially opportune for bringing this subject before the nation. That is true, but let us ask how comes the moment to be so opportune, and who are they that have been working to bring about this opportunity? We recognise the great merits and the great services of those who, like Mr. Hullah, have done so much to bring about a feeling in favour of music in the country, but we ought also, I think, to bear in mind this, that in the steps that have been taken towards the establishment of a more organised system of musical education, the Royal Family—His Royal Highness who is now in the chair, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, Prince Christian, and others—have for years been labouring to bring these matters to a substantive point; and let me venture to say this, that we may date the exertions of the Royal Family even further back than that, and that we must carry back our minds to one who has been taken from us, but whose spirit has been renewed and kept alive amongst his illustrious sons. It has always seemed to me that in spite of the great work which the Prince Consort and other members of the Royal Family have done for the promotion of science and of art, we might compare the work that was done by them with that which has been done in former times and in other countries by other Royal Families for the encouragement of art in a sense most favourable to the action of our own Royal Family. We have heard and known instances in which there have been Kings and Sovereigns who have patronised art, who have collected professors of different kinds of art about their Courts, and who have by liberality, and judicious liberality, encouraged the professors of those branches of knowledge in which it is desirable to promote it, but that which the Prince Consort has done, and that which His Royal Highness desires to do, and which they have been labouring to do, is to promote art and science amongst us, not by the patronage of particular professors, but by bringing the people themselves to appreciate what has been done, and teaching them to educate them-

selves. And then, when the proper time has come, when the work has made some progress, when the labours of those who are endeavouring to promote these important branches of education are far advanced, then they have seen the right time to move. As the Prince Consort saw in 1851, in respect to another movement, so we have seen from time to time that they have discerned when the moment has come, and they have been able to say—"the hour has come and the man." I observe that those who have been speaking have generally endeavoured to bring some little contribution from their own experience, and I suppose we all of us, whether we are ignorant or otherwise of music, have had some experience more or less confirmatory of what has been said by the Prime Minister as to the very great advance of musical education and musical feeling among the people of late years. I come from a county where I know—in parts of it at all events—that there have been singular and even ludicrous illustrations of the depth of ignorance to which our people have fallen in this matter. I know in some of the out-lying parishes of Devonshire an old story that used to be told, one with which my family were connected, and in which one of my relations used to live, of an old lady highly respected, who went by the name of Madam — that the music was given out in church by the clerk thus:—"Let Madam and I sing to the praise and glory of God." I remember another case in which—when some greater progress had been made towards congregational singing that it was not quite as perfect as could have been desired—it is on record that the clerk addressed the choir and exhorted them to abide by the words and let the tune take its course. But even in those dark parts of the country there have been curious evidences that at one time or another music has been more widely diffused than it seemed to be. I remember being struck some years ago when present at a party of villagers and persons of the peasant class, hearing a number of songs that were of the most unedifying style of musical composition, though they were very harmless in matter. One of them, however, was a short song, produced evidently during the days, or shortly after the

Sir Stafford
Northcote.

Music in
Devonshire in
former times.

Sir Stafford
Northcote.

Present
improvement.

and prospect
of more,
under the
personal care
of the Prince
of Wales.

days of King Harry, who was the subject of the song, and there was great beauty about it, and it came in like a gem in the middle of a great mass of pebbles on the shore. Where it came from nobody knew, neither did they know how it had been handed down to them, but it had always been kept up amongst them as the record, so it seemed to me, of a better time which remained as a sort of waif and stray in a village that musically was otherwise utterly barren. I say, no doubt, the material is there if only you can bring it to account. In our county, bad as we were, we are now making the greatest possible advance. I see villages improving their choirs. I see villages continually meeting to compete with other villages in choral music, and there is evidently a growing feeling and a desire that all this vapour, which is so diffusing itself over the people, should be gathered together as they say of an orator—that he gathers the sentiment of his audience which is in vapour, and returns it to them in the flood; so it is with the work in which we are now engaged, and which in the hands of His Royal Highness, and under his personal supervision, I cannot doubt will be brought to a successful issue. It is not only because he sees the moment has come, and has called together those who are the representatives of the different parts of the kingdom, but it is also because of the personal promise he has made that he will give his personal attention to this matter that we look upon it with so much hope. We look upon it with hope on two grounds; we are sure that His Royal Highness would not have made that promise unless he had seen that the time had come and that the means were available, and that they were such as to attain the object; and we further feel sure that in hands like his it will prosper as many other matters have done that we have seen His Royal Highness engaged in in this country, in the neighbouring country and elsewhere, and as the result of which we know that the interests of art, here and abroad, has prospered. I join heartily in the vote of thanks to him.

MR. GLADSTONE put the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS in replying said—My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently thank the Prime Minister for the kind way in which he has proposed this resolution, which has also been so kindly seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote, and you for the way in which you have been kind enough to receive it to-day. I need hardly tell you that I have taken the chair at this meeting with the greatest possible pleasure, and it is for me to return you all my most sincere thanks for the support you have given me to-day, and for having come, I know many of you, such long distances, which proves to me also that you have the interests of this great and important subject at heart. I have had the great pleasure as you have had of listening to most interesting and able speeches. After everything that has been said with regard to music, its culture and its education, the subject has been so thoroughly exhausted that it would I know be out of place on my part if I were to say anything further. I only trust and hope that from what you have heard to-day you have all come to the unanimous conclusion that the establishment of this College of Music will do much for the education of music throughout the length and breadth of the land. I only trust that you have come to the conviction that it is a subject worthy of your support, and that those who represent the great provincial municipalities will be able to interest their fellow-townsmen on their return in the subject which has been discussed to-day. Before sitting down I wish to say that amongst the many letters I have received with subscriptions of various kinds, I was much touched by an anonymous one which is worded in the following terms, and which I only received on entering the Hall to-day:—"£50 has been sent for the Royal College of Music from one whose earliest recollection is the singing of the National Anthem on the occasion of the coronation of the Queen, when, as a poor lad, he joined in the procession of Sunday School children, in grateful and revered memory of the Prince Consort, and in gratitude for the long and peaceful reign of Her Majesty."

Reply of
Prince of
Wales.

Interesting
anonymous
letter.

The meeting then broke up.

Sir Stafford
Northcote.

Present
improvement.

and prospect
of more,
under the
personal care
of the Prince
of Wales.

days of King Harry, who was the subject of the song, and there was great beauty about it, and it came in like a gem in the middle of a great mass of pebbles on the shore. Where it came from nobody knew, neither did they know how it had been handed down to them, but it had always been kept up amongst them as the record, so it seemed to me, of a better time which remained as a sort of waif and stray in a village that musically was otherwise utterly barren. I say, no doubt, the material is there if only you can bring it to account. In our county, bad as we were, we are now making the greatest possible advance. I see villages improving their choirs. I see villages continually meeting to compete with other villages in choral music, and there is evidently a growing feeling and a desire that all this vapour, which is so diffusing itself over the people, should be gathered together as they say of an orator—that he gathers the sentiment of his audience which is in vapour, and returns it to them in the flood; so it is with the work in which we are now engaged, and which in the hands of His Royal Highness, and under his personal supervision, I cannot doubt will be brought to a successful issue. It is not only because he sees the moment has come, and has called together those who are the representatives of the different parts of the kingdom, but it is also because of the personal promise he has made that he will give his personal attention to this matter that we look upon it with so much hope. We look upon it with hope on two grounds; we are sure that His Royal Highness would not have made that promise unless he had seen that the time had come and that the means were available, and that they were such as to attain the object; and we further feel sure that in hands like his it will prosper as many other matters have done that we have seen His Royal Highness engaged in in this country, in the neighbouring country and elsewhere, and as the result of which we know that the interests of art, here and abroad, has prospered. I join heartily in the vote of thanks to him.

MR. GLADSTONE put the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm.

the metropolis, or, in other words, to drain the country in general of musical genius, in order to maintain a constant supply in London. Now almost the exact converse of this proposition is what we intend. Our objects are not metropolitan, are not provincial, but national and imperial. We desire to create an institute in London, which is to be a source or reservoir from which music may circulate throughout the whole body of the Empire. We select London naturally, as the only place in which the best tuition, the best concerts, the best opportunities for display can be found, but we desire and intend that the young musician who comes from Manchester or Birmingham, from Scotland or Wales, from Canada—nay, as we hope, even from Australia—to London to be freely educated, will return to his early home and take thither the fruits of his London training, with a power and an inclination to instruct and benefit those around him. That such has been the effect of the Training School at South Kensington during its short-lived existence, I have heard on the authority of a Liverpool gentleman well acquainted with the facts, who states that a most beneficial influence in favour of music has been exercised on distant parts of England by the return there of students who were brought up for instruction to London.

Duke of
Connaught.

Will form a
central source
for supplying
the whole
Empire.

But I have digressed somewhat from the scheme of federation which I mentioned above. We propose that the Council of the College should make a plan for connecting itself with, I hope, the Royal Academy of Music, and also with every good school of music in the British dominions, and that a musical Senate should be constituted to which all those schools should contribute representatives. The Senate would, like the Medical Council, meet periodically in London, at the Royal College, and would regulate a general system of examination for the whole group of schools, and fix a standard of excellence in accordance with which certificates of competency, and, as I venture to hope and expect, musical degrees, will be conferred. Nothing can be more desirable than to have an exact measure by which the value of a certificate or diploma may be ascertained. We all know the difference in the status of M.D. as conferred by the great schools of

College to
connect itself
with Local
Schools, and
form Musical
Senate,

meeting
periodically,
and regulating
examinations,
degrees, &c.

Duke of
Connaught.

And forming
a bond of
union in the
musical world.

medicine in the United Kingdom and the Continent, and its value when procured by the payment of money in certain foreign countries which I need not particularise. Now this will be the primary university object, so to speak, of the College—to affiliate the musical institutions in the country; to procure by such affiliation a body of examiners beyond suspicion for ability and fidelity; and to create a common bond of union in the musical world. Another object of affiliation will be to help the affiliated colleges in giving concerts, and generally to combine in a common interest, though in diverse places, lovers of music throughout the nation and the Empire.

I have now trespassed too long on your attention. I thank my Lord Mayor for the opportunity he has given to me of addressing this meeting. I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention with which you have heard me. I rely with confidence on your liberality and your patriotism to support the Prince of Wales in founding an institution the benefits of which will extend throughout the United Kingdom, and, beyond the United Kingdom, as I hope and believe, throughout the British Empire.

4.

A large number of influential gentlemen connected with the Colonial Empire were invited by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES to meet him at Marlborough House on Thursday, March 23, 1882, to consider what steps should be taken to enlist their sympathy and support in favour of the Royal College of Music as an institution for the benefit of all portions of the Empire without exception.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS then delivered the following address:—

The Prince of
Wales.

You are doubtless aware of the efforts at present being made to establish a Royal College of Music—a work which, I venture to think, is one of national importance.

It is intended to place the institution on a broad and liberal basis; that its advantages shall not be confined to residents of the United Kingdom, but be open to our fellow-subjects in all parts of the Empire; and the gratuitous education of scholars, selected by competition on the claim of merit only, will be one of its principal features.

Prince of
Wales.

The scheme has been received with marked favour throughout the United Kingdom, but I should consider it wanting in one of its main objects if I did not succeed in enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of our fellow-subjects residing in the Colonial portions of the Empire.

I have on so many occasions experienced the advantages of their ready and earnest concert in promoting schemes of public utility in relation to material progress, that I have some confidence they will exhibit the like friendly rivalry in furthering our efforts in favour of an elevating pursuit, which in all ages and among all communities has exercised no slight influence on national character, and the promotion of which may constitute a bond tending to unite us as strongly in sentiment and feeling as we now are in loyalty and material interest.

For these reasons I was anxious to meet as many of the leading gentlemen connected with the Colonies as might now be temporarily in London, as well as those who permanently reside here; and I am gratified at the readiness with which so many of you have acceded to my invitation.

My object is partly to make it understood how much importance I attach to the element of Colonial co-operation and sympathy, not only as affecting the immediate success of the work, but bearing on the higher objects of national unity, by inspiring among our fellow subjects in every part of the Empire these emotions of patriotism which national music is calculated so powerfully to evoke.

Attaches
much
importance to
Colonial
co-operation.

I further desired to apprise you of the steps which had been and were being taken to carry out this purpose.

Immediately after the Meeting at St. James's Palace I directed that full reports of the proceedings should be prepared, with the view of transmitting them to Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be

Steps taken.

Prince of
Wales.

forwarded by him for the information of the Governments of the various Colonies, in the hope that the goodwill of these Governments might be attracted in our favour, and such public encouragement afforded as they might feel it becoming to extend.

Appeal.

It seemed doubtful, however, whether an official communication of this character was calculated to accomplish the full object we had in view, viz., to stimulate popular feeling and sympathy among our Colonial fellow-subjects. It was thought that such an end might be better attained by a direct appeal to themselves and by a more general distribution of the reports of our proceedings among the various institutions, religious bodies, heads of municipalities, and leading persons in the Colonies.

Letter.

I accordingly propose to supplement this communication by a further letter, and to send a sufficient number of copies of our proceedings to meet the necessary requirements, for transmission to the Colonies.

I am not insensible to the engrossing nature of the pursuits of Colonial life, nor to the claims which material interests have on young communities. We must all recognise with pride and admiration how much the enlightened enterprise and perseverance of our Colonial fellow-subjects have already contributed to the greatness and wealth of the Empire ; and I am far from suggesting any relaxation of these efforts.

Benefit to
Colonies.

My purpose is to provide for the leisure hours which must come to the busiest among us—no matter where we live or what sphere of life we occupy—an elevating source of enjoyment, which is at the same time calculated to strengthen those emotions that have so much influence in perpetuating a common love of country.

Letter to Lord
Kimberley.

I have endeavoured in my further letter to Lord Kimberley to convey fully the object I have at heart, and although its terms are in some measure a repetition of what I have now stated to you, I think it well you should be apprised of its contents :—

“MY LORD,

“I am anxious that no possible steps should be omitted which may be calculated to bring the proposal to found a

Royal College of Music under the favourable notice of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colonies.

Prince of
Wales.

"It appears to me that the communication which I request you in the accompanying letter to be good enough to transmit for the information of the Governments of the various Colonies, might advantageously be supplemented by a somewhat more general distribution within these Colonies of the proceedings which have taken place here in connexion with the movement.

Letter to Lord
Kimberley.

"The objects of such distribution would be to awaken public interest among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects more thoroughly than even proposals on the part of any of the Colonial Governments to extend their practical aid are calculated to do.

"I have therefore directed further copies of these proceedings to be transmitted to you, and would again request that you will be good enough to forward these further copies for distribution among such religious or educational institutions, Municipal or other Public Bodies, or private persons in the various Colonies as may be thought most likely to help the project.

"I trust that the efforts now being made here may meet with general support on the part of the Clergy of all denominations in the Colonies, and that they, as well as the Heads of Colleges and Municipal Bodies, may interest themselves in their several localities to make known the advantages offered by the establishment of the Royal College of Music, and especially that all these advantages (including free instruction) will be open as unreservedly to Her Majesty's Colonial subjects as to those residing in the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty's Colonial subjects have indeed already shown that the possession of musical talent exists among them in as great a degree as in any other nation, for they may claim with pride that they have produced one of the most accomplished vocalists of the present age.

"I have in past years had occasion in many ways—especially through the medium of the various International Exhibitions over which I have presided—to notice the manifold benefits which have resulted from the combined action of the Colonies and the Mother Country

Prince of
Wales.
Letter to Lord
Kimberley.

in the development of commerce and the advancement of industrial and other material interests, and I cannot but think that the friendly rivalry of all portions of the Empire will not now be wanting in the effort to cultivate a refined and elevating pursuit which in all ages and among all nations has exercised so important an influence on national character, and done so much to strengthen the common love of country.

"I have the more confidence in making this appeal from the readiness and public spirit which the Colonies have always evinced to promote every object tending to strengthen the ties that now so happily unite us.

"Your Lordship will, I am sure, be glad to learn that I have had the advantage of communicating with a number of gentlemen resident in several of the Colonies, who are temporarily in England, as well as with former Colonists permanently residing here, and they have kindly undertaken by their individual exertions to further the present more extended movement, which I trust will also meet with your Lordship's encouragement and approval.

"I have the honour," &c.

ALBERT EDWARD, P.

I have no doubt but that the different Colonial Governments will exercise a judicious discretion in the use of these papers, and that we may rely on their hearty co-operation and support in applying them to the best advantage.

Co-operation
desirable.

If there are any gentlemen present who may think themselves warranted by their connexions with the Colonies in aiding to insure a friendly reception of my communication there, it will be a source of gratification both to me and my colleagues to view such efforts, so entirely in unison with our own, and to welcome them as fellow-workers in the same cause.

I have thus endeavoured to place before you the object we have in view, and the means by which we hope to accomplish it, and I trust you will find both worthy of your support.

The Prince
trusts to the

I do not, therefore, presume to indicate the precise course which it might be expedient to adopt in any of the

Colonies, believing that this had better be left to the practical sagacity and zeal of our friends there, who must be considered to have the best knowledge of what plans are most calculated to ensure local success. I have, however, thought that a brief reference to some of the steps which are contributing to our success here, as well as an enumeration, in a comprehensive form, of some of the advantages which the College offers to Colonists, might be attended with advantage, and, at all events, serve as a groundwork for their operations.

Prince of
Wales.
zeal of the
Colonists
themselves.

I have, accordingly, directed a memorandum in that sense to be prepared, which will be forwarded, with the other papers, to the proper quarter.

In conclusion, I cannot but again express my cordial thanks to the many gentlemen connected with the Colonies who have favoured me with their attendance to-day, and repeat the expression of my hope, not unmixed with a large measure of confidence, that your encouragement and help may not be withheld from an undertaking which may, I trust, in the fulness of time prove to be one more of the many fibres in the silken cord that binds the mother country to her Colonial offspring.

I would finally say that we shall be most happy to receive any practical suggestion from our Colonial friends either here or resident in the Colonies, and that they may communicate either personally or by letter with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles Morley, 1, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

He will gladly supply any gentleman with copies of the various proceedings to which I have referred, as well as of those which properly arise out of this day's meeting.

LORD KIMBERLEY said that at the request of His Royal Highness he had undertaken to say a few words on the subject. He had the misfortune not to be musical himself, and there were probably others in the room who shared this defect with him; but there were as many in the Colonies as at home who valued and practised the art, and he was sure that it would be of interest to them if he mentioned one or two practical ways in which they might forward this very important movement. It would be in

Lord
Kimberley.

Lord
Kimberley.
Scholarships
may be
founded

by
Government,
and by
individuals.

Is himself
willing to give
assistance.

the power of any Colony to found one or more Scholarships in the College for the advantage of natives of that Colony, which might be competed for under proper examinations, and would entitle the successful scholars to maintenance and tuition in the College at home. These scholars, at the expiration of the course, would return to their native Colony and then become centres of musical instruction there. This might be done by the Governments of the Colonies. But private individuals also might be willing to found scholarships, and thus have the nomination of students from the Colony to which they belonged. Or they might contribute to the general subscription fund in the same manner in which many persons were doing here. The object of this meeting was to bring before the Colonial portion of the Empire a great educational movement, in reference to an art of which all acknowledged the benefits, but which had not till now received its proper place in public education. He was glad to be able to assist it, and would be willing to forward papers and information; but the response must be spontaneous on the part of the Colonies themselves.

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1.

THE SITE OF THE COLLEGE.

The College is situated in Kensington Gore, S.W., London, in the building presented to the Prince of Wales for the purpose by Sir Charles J. Freake, Bart. It is at equal distances from the three stations of South Kensington, Gloucester Road, and High Street, Kensington, on the Metropolitan and District Railways. It closely adjoins the Albert Hall, and, by special permission of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the College will have the use of rooms in that building for choral and instrumental practice.

The Commissioners of 1851 have also, through their Chairman, undertaken to grant the sites necessary for the future erection of such Collegiate Buildings as the public contributions for that purpose shall from time to time suffice to provide.

2.

ORGANIZATION.

The College will be open to pupils of both sexes, who will consist of—

SCHOLARS,
EXHIBITIONERS, and
STUDENTS.

All will follow the same system of study, under the same teachers, and will have the same advantages offered them in regard to range and choice of subjects.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship will entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic education in theoretical and practical music, as represented in the following branches:—

Harmony, Counterpoint, and Composition.

Organ.

Pianoforte.

Harp.

Violin, and other stringed instruments.

Wind instruments.

Singing, including solo, part, chorus, and dramatic singing, with Declamation.

Scholars will be entitled to select, at their own option, one of the above branches as a principal subject, but they will also be required to receive instruction in such additional subject or subjects as may be chosen for them.

There will further be—

Classes for the practice of Orchestral, Chamber, and Choral Music, in which the Scholars will be required to take part.

Harmony classes and sight-singing classes.

Lectures on the History of Music, and the Construction of Instruments.

The attendance of all Scholars will be compulsory at both of these courses.

A course of instruction in Modern Languages, which the pupils in singing will be required to attend.

The Scholarships are tenable for a period of three years, but may be terminated by the Council at any time, should the progress or conduct of the scholar be unsatisfactory; on the other hand, the period may be extended when the ability and circumstances of the scholar are considered by the Council to warrant such extension.

Candidates for scholarships are eligible up to the following ages :—

Composition, Males and Females 21.

Pianoforte, Males 18, and Females 19.

Organ, Males 19, Females, 20.

Harp, Males 18, Females 19.

Violin and other Stringed Instruments, Males and Females 18.

Wind Instruments, Males 20.

Singing, Males between the ages of 18 and 23 ; Females between those of 17 and 22.

The Scholarships are of two classes :—

Open scholarships.

Close or Local scholarships.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, within the prescribed ages, and are obtainable by competitive examination only. The final Competitions for vacant scholarships will be held, after due and proper public notice, at the College.

A certain number of the Open Scholarships will provide not only for the musical education, but also for the maintenance of the scholar.

Fifty scholarships will be awarded at the opening of the College.

Preliminary Examinations will be held throughout the country, with the view of previously testing the candidates, and selecting those whose qualifications are such as to give them a reasonable prospect of success in the Final Competition ; and those only who may be selected at such Preliminary Examination will be allowed to attend the Final Competition.

No fee is charged for admission to the Preliminary Examination; but the fee for examination at the Final Competition is one guinea, which will be returned to the successful Scholars.

Open Scholarships providing musical education and maintenance, and bearing in each case the name of the Founder, may be founded by any person, association, or public body by the donation of £2,500 for each scholarship. Four of these have already been established. These are:—

THE COURTENAY SCHOLARSHIP;

Founded by Miss Courtenay, in memory of her brother, Frank Courtenay, Esq.

THE WILSON SCHOLARSHIP;

Founded by Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

THE MORLEY SCHOLARSHIP;

Founded by Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., Howard Morley, Esq., and Charles Morley, Esq.

THE ELIZABETH PRINGLE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP;

Founded by her daughter Lady Harvey, of Langley Park, Slough.

CLOSE OR LOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

These may be founded by any Person, Association, or Public Body, by the donation of £3,000, which provides both musical education and maintenance; they are obtainable by competition only; may bear such name as the donor may desire, and be confined to natives of the locality, or otherwise restricted as may be wished by the donor, and approved by the Council.

The Competition will take place at the College, as in the case of the Open Scholarships; when, if no Candidate reaches the required standard of excellence, the funds of the Scholarship will be applied to the general purposes

of the College, until such time as a sufficiently qualified Candidate is elected by competition.

The following Local scholarships have already been founded :—

THE SOUTH PROVINCE (OF VICTORIA) SCHOLARSHIP
for public competition among natives of Victoria.

Founded by the Hon Sir William J. Clarke,
Bart., Melbourne, Victoria.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by Sir Thomas Elder, Adelaide, South
Australia.

THE PORTSMOUTH SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded for natives of Portsmouth, Hants.

EXHIBITIONS

Will be created from time to time, as the funds of the College may admit. They will entitle the holders to certain reductions in the expense of their education, and will be awarded to those who, having failed to obtain Open Scholarships, are next in merit to Scholars.

A person becoming entitled to a scholarship or exhibition, who declines to accept the emoluments thereof by reason of his being able to pay for his education or maintenance, may bear the title of Honorary Scholar or Honorary Exhibitioner, or such other title as may be determined by the Council.

The Director of the Monday Popular Concerts has kindly promised free admission, for the Scholars and Exhibitioners of the College, to all the Monday evening concerts. The Philharmonic Society have been good enough to promise all the facilities in their power to the pupils. Arrangements are being made with other musical bodies, with the same object.

STUDENTS.

Persons desiring to enter the College as Students or paying pupils must pass an entrance examination at the College. The fee for the examination is one guinea.

The full course of instruction occupies three years, and no Student is admitted for a shorter period than one year.

As a rule Students are only admitted at the beginning of a term, but exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Director.

Students have the same advantages offered to them, in regard to range and choice of subjects, that the scholars have, and may take part, if sufficiently advanced, in the practices of Orchestral, Chamber, and Choral Music. The Lectures on the History of Music, and the Construction of Instruments, will be open to them; and the students in singing may enter the course of Modern Languages.

The fee for a student is 40*l.* per annum, payable on entrance, and at the beginning of each subsequent year.

Note.—In the case of Students it is open to any person so disposed to provide or assist the education of a pupil by paying the fees, either wholly or in part.

3.

TERMS.

The College year will consist of three Terms, of about 13 weeks each, as follows:—

1. First term, beginning on the Monday nearest to the 1st of May.
2. Second term, beginning on the Monday nearest to the 20th of September.
3. Third term, beginning on the Monday nearest to the 15th of January.

Notice of the precise date of the beginning and ending of each term, of the vacations, of extra holidays, if any, and of the daily hours of instruction, will be given from time to time by the Director.

4.

LODGINGS.

Provision will be made, under the direct supervision of the authorities of the College, for the board and residence of the holders of Scholarships which include maintenance, in houses approved by the Council. These houses will also be open, on payment of such fees as may be fixed by the Council, and so far as the accommodation may extend, to the holders of scholarships which do not include maintenance, and also to Students who, not being resident in London, may desire to be accommodated in them.

5.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Before entering the College, each Scholar or Exhibitioner, with a Parent or Guardian, or other responsible person, will be required to sign a Form binding the Pupil to obey the rules of the College, and to remain for the entire term of the Scholarship or Exhibition, except in case of illness or other unavoidable cause.

All pupils, whether Scholars, Exhibitioners, or Students, must attend punctually at the hour appointed for their respective classes, and must on no account absent themselves from any lessons without the permission of the Director.

Any pupil breaking the rules of the College, or otherwise guilty of misconduct, will be subject to dismissal, on the decision of the Council.

No pupil will be allowed to take part in any public performance, or publish any composition, or enter into any engagement, except by the written permission of the Director.

Pupils will be examined periodically, and marks of distinction will be awarded to those who pass their examinations satisfactorily.

Pupils must be at least nine years of age when they enter the College; and must possess the educational and physical qualifications necessary for the class of study proposed to be adopted.

In addition to the regular course of instruction, pupils may be required to attend other classes, when this is considered desirable by the Director.

This Prospectus will be subject to alteration from time to time, with the exception that the rights of existing holders of Scholarships and Exhibitions will be preserved.

April 2nd, 1883.

CHARLES MORLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

Preliminary local examinations for the first fifty open scholarships were held in March in the following centres:—

Aberdeen.	Cork.
Aberystwyth.	Coventry.
Accrington.	Crewe.
Barrow-in-Furness.	Croydon.
Batley.	Darlington.
Beckenham.	Denbigh.
Bedford.	Derby.
Belfast.	Devizes.
Beverley.	Doncaster.
Birkenhead.	Dover.
Birmingham.	Dublin.
Blackburn.	Dudley.
Bolton.	Dumfries.
Boston.	Dundee.
Bradford.	Durham.
Brecon.	Eastbourne.
Brentford.	Edinburgh.
Bridgewater.	Exeter.
Brighton.	Gateshead.
Bristol.	Glasgow.
Bromley.	Gloucester.
Burnley.	Grantham.
Cambridge.	Greenock.
Canterbury.	Greenwich.
Cardiff.	Guildford.
Carlisle.	Halifax.
Caermarthen.	Hanley.
Cheltenham.	Harrow.
Chester.	Hartlepool.
Chesterfield.	Hastings.

Hereford.	London— <i>cont.</i>
Huddersfield.	Southwark (St. George- the-Martyr).
Hull.	Westminster (St. James's).
Huntingdon.	West Ham.
Ipswich.	Londonderry.
Isleworth, with Heston.	Longton.
Kidderminster.	Louth.
King's Lynn.	Luton.
Kingston-on-Thames.	Maidstone.
Lancaster.	Manchester.
Leamington.	Margate.
Leeds.	Merthyr Tydvil.
Leicester.	Middlesborough
Lincoln.	Neath.
Liverpool.	Newbury.
London :	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
City : Mansion House.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Bethnal Green.	Newport (Mon.)
Camberwell.	Norwich.
Clerkenwell.	Nottingham.
Finchley.	Oldham.
Fulham.	Oxford.
Hampstead.	Peterborough.
Islington.	Plumstead.
Kensington.	Plymouth.
Newington.	Poole.
Paddington.	Portsmouth.
Poplar.	Preston.
Rotherhithe.	Reading.
St. Pancras.	Reigate.
Shoreditch.	Richmond (Surrey).
South Hornsey.	Rochester.

Rotherham.	Tiverton.
Rugby.	Torquay.
Ryde.	Tottenham.
Salford.	Truro.
Salisbury.	Tunbridge Wells.
Scarborough.	Uxbridge.
Sheffield.	Wakefield.
Shrewsbury.	Waterford.
Sligo.	Wednesbury.
Southampton.	West Bromwich.
Southport.	Weymouth.
Stockton-on-Tees.	Wigan.
Stoke-upon-Trent.	Wimbledon.
Sunderland.	Windsor.
Surbiton-on-Thames.	Wolverhampton.
Swansea.	Woolwich.
Taunton.	York.
Teddington.	

2nd April 1883.

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[G. 20.—1500.—4/83.]

Opening of The Royal College of Music.

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FROM "THE TIMES" OF 8TH MAY 1883.  
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THE opening of the Royal College of Music yesterday is an event of unusual significance in more than one sense. In the history of English music it may without exaggeration be said to mark an epoch. The charge frequently made against English people, and more especially against the upper classes of English society, that they look upon art as the mere amusement of an idle hour, ignoring its wider social and intellectual aspects, can no longer be sustained with any show of reason. If the Heir to the Crown and other members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, and many men of exalted social and artistic position assemble to inaugurate the creation of a national school of music, if the Archbishop of Canterbury offers a special prayer for its welfare, it is impossible to look upon such a phenomenon as a mere ceremony without deeper meaning or lasting importance. A pessimist, indeed, might see the germs of future thunderclouds in a beginning so serene and cloudless. Goethe somewhere deprecates the celebration of a wedding as a thing of evil omen. Let us not anticipate future delight and sweetness, he argues, lest the jealousy of the gods turn them into gall and wormwood. When the passing years have proved the happiness of the bond, when children are playing round their parents' knees, then and not till then the time for feasting has come. All this may be true in the case of private persons. But when a nation is, as it were, wedded to the genius of art, the fierce light of publicity must needs beat upon the union from its very beginning. The fruits of that union will be examined by eager and not, perhaps, always benevolent eyes; the light which is to shine forth from South Kensington cannot be hidden under a bushel; and the sooner the Royal College becomes accustomed to its dangerous

position of being the observed of all musical observers, the more likely are teachers and pupils and governing body and director to do their work without fear or reproach.

It cannot be said that the inauguration ceremony was merely or even principally ornamental. The two addresses which were delivered were far above the usual level of official oratory. Mr. Grove gave an admirable and succinct account of the history of the College, or at least of the movement which at some future time may enable it to have a history. He dwelt upon the echo which the words of the Prince of Wales uttered fourteen months ago have found among all classes of society, and pointed with justifiable pride to the able staff of professors whom he has succeeded in securing for the new institution. With the exception of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and, perhaps, Madame Arabella Goddard, that staff does not comprise a name of European reputation; perhaps it is as well that it does not. The "star" system is bad enough on the operatic stage; in an institution devoted to serious study it would be simply fatal, and all persons bent on serious study will find ample supply for their needs at a school where the piano is in the hands of such men as Mr. Pauer, Mr. Franklin Taylor, and Mr. J. F. Barnett; where singing is taught by Madame Goldschmidt and Signor Visetti, and counterpoint and composition by Dr. Bridge, Mr. Villiers Stanford, and Dr. Hubert Parry; while among the professors of the violin and other orchestral instruments are Messrs. Henry Holmes, Harper, Lazarus, and Thomas. The announcement that Mrs. Kendal and Mrs. Arthur Stirling will undertake to teach declamation would be more welcome if it were coupled with a distinct and emphatic statement that acting and dramatic singing will be a prominent feature at the Royal College. The necessary complement of a national school of music is a national music drama; the one can scarcely be thought of without the other, and no nation can be called musical as long as it neglects one of the highest, and at the same time most popular, aims of the art. The speech delivered by the PRINCE OF WALES received additional importance from the exalted position of the speaker, and from the intelligent and active interest he has shown in the welfare of an institution which, but for him, would probably

not exist. His Royal Highness has always been justly famous for saying with grace and winning kindness exactly what each successive occasion, as it presented itself, has demanded. In the present instance he has taken higher ground than ever before. His heart was evidently in the matter under discussion, and in consequence his words are replete with dignity and impressiveness. A speech more remarkable for happiness of expression, elevation of idea, and breadth of view has not often fallen from the lips of Royalty, not even from those of the late Prince Consort. Musicians, indeed, may be proud of such a champion of their art, of such an interpreter of their lofty mission. To one side of that mission—that of joining all classes together by the bond of a common aim, prominence was justly given. The principle of “*carrière ouverte aux talents*” has seldom been illustrated in a more striking manner than by the statement, that among the fifty successful candidates a mill girl, the daughter of a brickmaker, and the son of a blacksmith, take high places in singing, while the son of a farm labourer excels in violin playing. In the wishes for the welfare of the new College expressed by its first President, we cannot but join cordially. Too much must not, of course, be expected from an institution which is still in its earliest infancy, and cannot even rely upon any precedent except in so far as the great foreign Conservatoires may be accepted as such. With the Royal Academy, over which Sir Frederick Leighton presides, it cannot in any sense be compared, as the PRINCE OF WALES himself pointed out in his recent speech at Burlington House. The aims of the two institutions are entirely different. The Academy is, in the first instance, an exhibiting body. It is in that capacity that it has gained national importance; as a training school of growing genius it can scarcely be said to have been equally successful. The reverse, it must be hoped, will be the case at South Kensington. The Royal College is essentially a school, and nothing but a school, where music is to be taught from its rudiments and in all its branches. If ever at some future period students’ concerts are given, they will take the form of examinations held before a miscellaneous audience instead of before the professor. Public display, in short,

will be a minor matter, earnest and undisturbed study the supreme consideration.

It would be impossible to discuss yesterday's ceremony without brief reference to the honour done to the art of music by the distinction of knighthood conferred upon three of its prominent representatives. The claim of each of the three new knights to such a distinction is not likely to be called into question. Mr. Grove, although not an active musician, has done more for the development of musical taste in England than many prominent composers and executants. His analytical notices of the masterpieces of all schools published in the Crystal Palace programmes are models of their kind, and in the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by him, he has left all rival publications of a similar kind, German, or French, or Italian, far behind. As the first director of the Royal College, he has, moreover, as the PRINCE OF WALES expressed it, "earned the gratitude" of all concerned by the skill and success with which he "has worked in the difficult task of organizing the new institution." Mr. Arthur Sullivan's claims to the same honour are twofold. He was the principal of the National Training School, of which the Royal College is the successful outgrowth, and, in addition to this, his exceptional gift and still more exceptional success as a composer are beyond dispute. It is true that the high promise of his earlier years has not been altogether fulfilled by the work of his manhood. His beautiful first symphony, his "Tempest" music, and the "Light of the World," have been followed by the "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," and "Iolanthe," works charming in themselves, but scarcely worthy of the representative composer of a musical nation. Everyone, however, knows that Mr. Sullivan, in descending to the level of refined *opéra bouffe*, did so by his own free will, not through any failing of power, and that if he chose he could at any time resume serious work without diminished chances of success. Let us hope that he will take the proverb "*noblesse oblige*" to heart and without delay finish his second symphony, or, better still, the opera "Mary Stuart," on which he is understood to have been engaged for many years. The idea of joining the name of Professor Macfarren with those of

his two fellow knights will be generally appreciated as an act well warranted by the merits of the case, and especially gracious under existing circumstances. Professor Macfarren, who recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, has been for a number of years an earnest and successful worker in the various fields of music, including the symphony, the opera, and the oratorio. He is, moreover, one of the most learned contrapuntists now living. But the honour conferred on Professor Macfarren is probably intended no less for the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music than for the distinguished scholar and composer. In that case it would show that on the part of the Royal College at least there exists no feeling of undue rivalry or animosity towards the time-honoured institution, which, although it has done and continues to do excellent work, can scarcely be called a national Conservatoire in the highest sense of the word.

A second step in that movement for the formation of a national institution to promote the cultivation of music, which was auspiciously begun at the great meeting in St. James's Palace little more than a twelvemonth ago, is marked by the opening yesterday by the Prince of Wales of the Royal College of Music. The ceremony had necessarily somewhat of a private character, owing to the limited accommodation afforded by the rooms in the building which, though doubtless well adapted for class work, are not of sufficient size to permit a large assemblage to be brought together. The College takes possession of the building in Kensington Gore facing the west side of the Albert Hall, hitherto used by the National Training School of Music, and presented to the Prince of Wales for the purposes of the Royal College of Music by Sir Charles J. Freake. By special permission of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the College will have the use of rooms in the Albert Hall for choral and instrumental practice. The Prince of Wales, the President, and, it may be added, the founder of the institution, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Princes Victor and George, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian, arrived about noon at the College, where their Royal Highnesses were received by the trustees, the

Duke of Westminster, K.G., Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., and Sir John Rose, the Director, Mr. George Grove, D.C.L., and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles Morley, and were at once conducted to a room on the second floor, in which the ceremony was held. Among others present were the Prime Minister and Miss Gladstone, the Archbishop of Canterbury and his chaplain, the Rev. Randall Davidson, Earl Cadogan, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lady Folkestone, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Miss Courtenay, Sir Charles and Lady Freake, the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Knight), Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Sir H. Thring, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, the Treasurers of the College, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and Mr. T. P. Chappell; Mr. Henry Morley, Sir Julius Benedict, Professor Macfarren, Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Henry Leslie, Sir George Elvey, Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, Madame Arabella Goddard, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mus. Doc., Dr. Bridge, Dr. Stainer, Mr. Joseph Barnby; Mr. Eaton Fanning, Mr. John Francis Barnett, Mr. Charles Godfrey, Mr. Henry Holmes, Mr. Henry Lazarus, Mr. Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., Oxon; Mr. C. Hubert Parry, Mus. Doc., Cantab.; Herr Ernst Pauer, Mr. C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. John Thomas, and others of the professional body of the College.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY offered the following special prayer:—"O God, who art the only author of order and beauty, Bless, we beseech Thee, this College to the perfecting of science and skill in Thy pure gift of Music; and grant that the good intent of its Founders may be so answered in the diligence and virtue of its students, that both the restful delight of man, and the glory of the Divine worship may be enhanced ever more and more; through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen."

The collect "Prevent us, O Lord," and the Lord's Prayer closed the religious service.

Dr. GEORGE GROVE, the Director, then said:—"It is now almost exactly 14 months since your Royal Highness held the remarkable meeting which assembled at St. James's Palace on Feb. 28, 1882, and in which your proposition of the Royal College of Music was launched on the country. It

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may well be called remarkable—first, because of the place in which it was held; secondly, because of the lucid and exhaustive statement which your Royal Highness vouchsafed to address to it; thirdly, because for the first time in English history music was taken out of the domain of personal and professional questions to which it is too often relegated, and placed upon that national basis which its social and civilizing powers entitle it to demand. Your Royal Highness's hearers embraced many of the most distinguished English musicians of the day, but these were not the main constituents of the meeting. The bulk of your audience consisted of the representatives of the counties, cities, and towns of England, the lord lieutenants, mayors, and town clerks of the United Kingdom, while surrounding your Royal Highness on the platform were his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the leader of the Government, the leader of the Opposition, the head of the Established Church, an eminent Scotch peer, and the Lord Mayor of London.

A meeting so truly national in its aspect gave, if I may use a not inappropriate figure, the key-note of the movement. The hope so long entertained by your Royal Highness, and your advisers, that the chief existing musical institution of the country would join your movement, was unfortunately dissipated. But the absence of the Royal Academy of Music from your Royal Highness's project was counterbalanced by the active adherence of the towns and cities of the country which through their municipal officers, with hardly an exception, rallied as if by instinct round a movement so boldly conceived and so happily inaugurated. The key-note thus struck at St. James's Palace resounded through the country, and met with a ready and harmonious response. Meetings were speedily organized by the lord lieutenants and mayors in the provinces. In the short period of 14 months 44 meetings have been held—from Exeter, Plymouth, and Hastings in the south, to Newcastle-on-Tyne in the north; from Swansea and Shrewsbury on the one hand, to Lincoln and Norwich on the other; while the great manufacturing and commercial centres of Nottingham, Leicester, Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool, and Blackburn, have all testified their

interest in your Royal Highness's new institution. In the City of London several meetings were held at the Mansion House, and a remarkable gathering of provincial mayors, under the sympathetic presidency of Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, the then Lord Mayor, gave your Royal Highness an opportunity of again enforcing your views upon your audience. By these meetings, and by the personal exertions of your Royal Highness and your illustrious brothers, a sum of money, amounting to over 110,000*l.*, has been raised, of which nearly 5,000*l.* was due to the gracious action of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. (Cheers.) Included in this are four private scholarships, founded by the generosity of private individuals, viz., the Courtenay Scholarship, founded by Miss Courtenay in memory of her brother, Mr. Frank Courtenay; the Wilson Scholarship, founded by Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.; the Morley Scholarship, founded by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and his two sons, Howard and Charles Morley; the Elizabeth Pringle Memorial Scholarship, founded by her daughter, Lady Harvey, of Langley Park, Slough; and two others have even been founded in Australia—one by Sir W. J. Clarke for the southern colony of Victoria, and one by Sir Thomas Elder for that of South Australia. The scholar for the former of these, Ada Beatrice Bloxham by name, was elected by competition on the 1st of February, and is now on her way from Melbourne to the College.

These funds, though not half what are necessary for the complete realization of your Royal Highness's plan, have enabled you to take possession of this building erected by Sir Charles Freake, and munificently presented by him to your Royal Highness. (Cheers.) They have also enabled you to begin the College with a considerable instalment of the entire plan by founding 50 scholarships for tuition, 15 of which include maintenance. The professors selected by your Royal Highness for the teaching of the College are such as to give confidence in the quality and range of the instruction. The piano is in the hands of Mr. Pauer, Madame Arabella Goddard, Mr. Franklin Taylor, and Mr. John Francis Barnett. To forward our interests, Madame Lind-Goldschmidt has emerged from her retirement (cheers), and singing will be taught by her, Mr. Deacon,

and Signor Visetti. The violin is in the charge of Mr. Henry Holmes and Mr. Gompertz; the organ of Mr. Walter Parratt. Counterpoint and composition are taught by Dr. Bridge, Mr. Villiers Stanford, and Dr. Hubert Parry; while among the professors of other instruments are the honoured names of Harper, Lazarus, Thomas, and other ornaments of the English school. Declamation will be specially cared for, and for this the names of Mrs. Kendal and Mrs. Arthur Stirling are sufficient guarantee.

The competition which has taken place throughout the country for the 50 scholarships is in itself an ample proof, if proof were needed, of the justness of your Royal Highness's idea. Following the method adopted in launching the institution, your Royal Highness appealed to the mayors, corporations, and local boards throughout the country, and in the metropolitan districts to the vestries, to make known the fact of the competition, and to organize the preliminary examinations, selecting the examiners from the most eminent local musicians. The result was as successful as might have been anticipated. The municipal buildings were put at the disposal of the College, and the best musicians were prompt to give their services as honorary local examiners to a task which in many cases involved great labour and severe sacrifice. Throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland, 1,588 candidates sent in their names as competitors. Of these 480 were sent up to the final examination, which was conducted personally in this building by the various professors in sections; and, lastly, before the entire Board of Professors and myself as director. The result was the unanimous election of 17 scholars for the pianoforte, 13 for singing, eight for the violin, six for composition, two for the violoncello, one for the organ, one for the clarinet, one for the flute, and one for the harp. In addition to the 50 scholars, 42 persons have entered their names as paying students in the College. Time will not allow me more than an allusion to various acts of private generosity by which the College has benefited. Prominent among them is the gift of the library of the late Sacred Harmonic Society through Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen (cheers), and various other gifts of pianos, furniture, &c., by Sir Charles Freake, Messrs. Broadwood, Messrs.

Erard, Messrs. Chappell, Messrs. Holland, Feetham, and others. The professors, scholars, and students are awaiting your Royal Highness's notice at the close of these proceedings, and I trust your Royal Highness will believe that we are all alike animated by a sincere and enthusiastic desire to carry out to the full those wise and gracious designs which have brought us to this first step in our career. That your Royal Highness may long live to preside over us and guide us in the right path is, Sir, our humble and earnest hope and prayer. (Cheers.)

The PRINCE OF WALES, in reply said,—I have heard your address with pleasure, and I feel great gratification in opening to-day the Royal College of Music, in the promotion of which I have taken so deep an interest. I avail myself of this, the first public opportunity that has offered itself, of expressing the deep personal gratification I feel at the manner in which the country has replied to my appeal for aid in establishing the College. There is no class of Her Majesty's subjects capable of affording assistance to which I have addressed myself in vain. The corporation of London and the London companies have led the way in giving pecuniary assistance; and I owe a debt of gratitude to the mayors throughout the kingdom for the valuable aid they have afforded by granting facilities for holding local examinations essential to the proper selection of scholars. I thank these great bodies for their services, and I trust that I may yet expect from them further help in completing the task so auspiciously begun. I thank the donors of scholarships for their liberality. I thank the general public for the sums they have subscribed at a time when agriculture has been depressed and the prospects of trade have not been encouraging, and, above all, I thank the many kind friends who have responded so cordially and liberally to my appeal for assistance. I have noticed also with the greatest pleasure the contributions for colonial scholarships that have been given by two eminent colonists, the one on behalf of the colony of Victoria, and the other on behalf of the colony of South Australia. The object I have in view is essentially Imperial as well as national, and I trust that ere long there will be no colony of any importance which is not represented by a scholar at the Royal College. (Cheers.) Much, indeed,

has been done, but I am aware that much remains to be done. I am conscious that I may be thought to have taken a bold step in beginning so great an enterprise with only the resources at present at my command. But I am unwilling that any delay should take place in giving effect to the generous intentions of those who have already contributed so liberally. I am sanguine enough to think that the example set during the last year by corporate bodies, representatives of the colonies, private donors, and the general public, will be followed in ensuing years. Ours is an institution which admits of almost indefinite extension, for wherever a scholarship is founded, we know now that we shall find a deserving candidate to hold it.

Let me now pass to an account of what has been actually accomplished. Fifty scholarships have been established, of which 35 confer a free education in music, and 15 provide not only a free education, but also a maintenance for the scholars. Of these scholarships half are held by boys and half by girls. I observe with pleasure that the various districts from which the scholars are drawn indicate the widespread distribution of a taste for music, and an adequate cultivation of music throughout the United Kingdom. London, with its vast population, sends only 12 out of the 50. The remaining 38 come as follows:—28 from 14 different counties in England, two from Scotland, six from Ireland, one from Wales, and one from Jersey. The occupations of the scholars are as various as the places from which they come. I find that a mill-girl, the daughter of a brickmaker, and the son of a blacksmith, take high places in singing, and the son of a farm labourer in violin playing. (Hear, hear.) The capacity of these candidates has been tested by an examination of unusual severity. Each of these scholars who returns to his native place furnished with the highest instruction in music will form a centre from which good musical education will spread around; while those who obtain musical engagements elsewhere will stimulate and encourage by their success the cultivation of music in the places whence they have come. Surely, then, it is not too much to expect that many years will not pass away before our College has so popularised music as to place England on a par with those countries on the continent which have

acquired the distinction of being called musical people. I feel, then, that one great object of a College of Music has been secured—namely, the discovery of latent musical ability, and the extension to those who, with great natural gifts, have been blessed with little of this world's goods, of the opportunity of obtaining instruction in music, to say the least, not inferior to any which this kingdom can afford. That these words are not the language of exaggeration will be apparent to those who read the names of the eminent staff who have placed their services at the disposal of the College. Side by side with these scholars will be educated a group of paying pupils, who think that music is an art which, if worth studying at all, is worth studying well. They are, then, prepared to enter on a systematic course of instruction, of less severity and continuance than that of the scholars, but still far removed from the musical dilettantism of those who, induced by fashion, not by taste to study music, make progress enough to torment themselves and distract their friends. (Laughter.) I lay great store by the meeting of the various classes of society in pursuit of a common yet elevating study. Such a union softens asperities, inspires kindly feeling between various classes, and proves that all mankind are akin when engaged in an art which gives the highest expression to some of the best and purest feelings of the human heart.

The observations I have hitherto made relate only to the Royal College of Music in its character of a teaching body. It is not proposed, however, that the functions of the College should be restricted to teaching. The charter under which we are incorporated provides that the council are to cause examinations to be held of pupils of the College, and of other persons who may present themselves for examination, and after examination to confer on those who deserve such distinctions the degrees of Bachelor of Music, Master of Music, and Doctor of Music, certificates of proficiency, and other rewards. I propose that this power should be exercised by an independent board of examiners chosen by the Royal College in conjunction with the Universities, and after consultation with the great musical authorities of the United Kingdom. I trust thus to secure an examining body whose impartiality will be above suspicion and capacity

beyond all question. I hope thus, through the instrumentality of the Royal College, to raise the standard of music throughout the United Kingdom, and to create a central influence which may be beneficially exercised over all music-teaching bodies who recognize the advantage of a common system of examination. Beyond and above all this, I trust, as I stated on a previous occasion, that the College will become the recognized centre and head of the musical world in this country. It has been a reproach to England that with her vast resources, her large benevolence, her eagerness to instruct all classes of society in other branches of knowledge, one thing has hitherto been wanting—a national institution for music. Yet music is in the best sense the most popular of all arts. If that government be the best which provides for the happiness of the greatest number, that art must be the best which at the least expense pleases the greatest number. I trust that to-day we have removed the reproach. England, by a national subscription, has acquired an institution worthy to be called national, and with the establishment of such an institution we may look forward with confidence to the creation of a national school of music. England has the composers already; all she wants is a general centre, such as a Royal College of Music, to which they may resort for mutual aid and common inspiration. (Cheers.)

Such are the aims, not mean nor ignoble aims, proposed for the College which we open to-day. It remains for you, gentlemen of the council, to be careful that the aims are fully realized. A young institution requires fostering care and constant supervision. You must not relax your efforts, no pains must be spared to gain fresh support and obtain the establishment of new scholarships. We want much; we are, I trust, entitled to ask for much of the public. In addition to scholarships we want more extended premises, a music-hall, lodgings for our scholars, houses for masters, and all the appurtenances of a great College. I am sure I may trust to the generosity of the public to supply these wants, but you, gentlemen, must by your careful supervision make our institution worthy of support, and no efforts of mine shall be wanting to secure the objects we have in view. (Cheers.)

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[G. 27.—100.—5/83.]



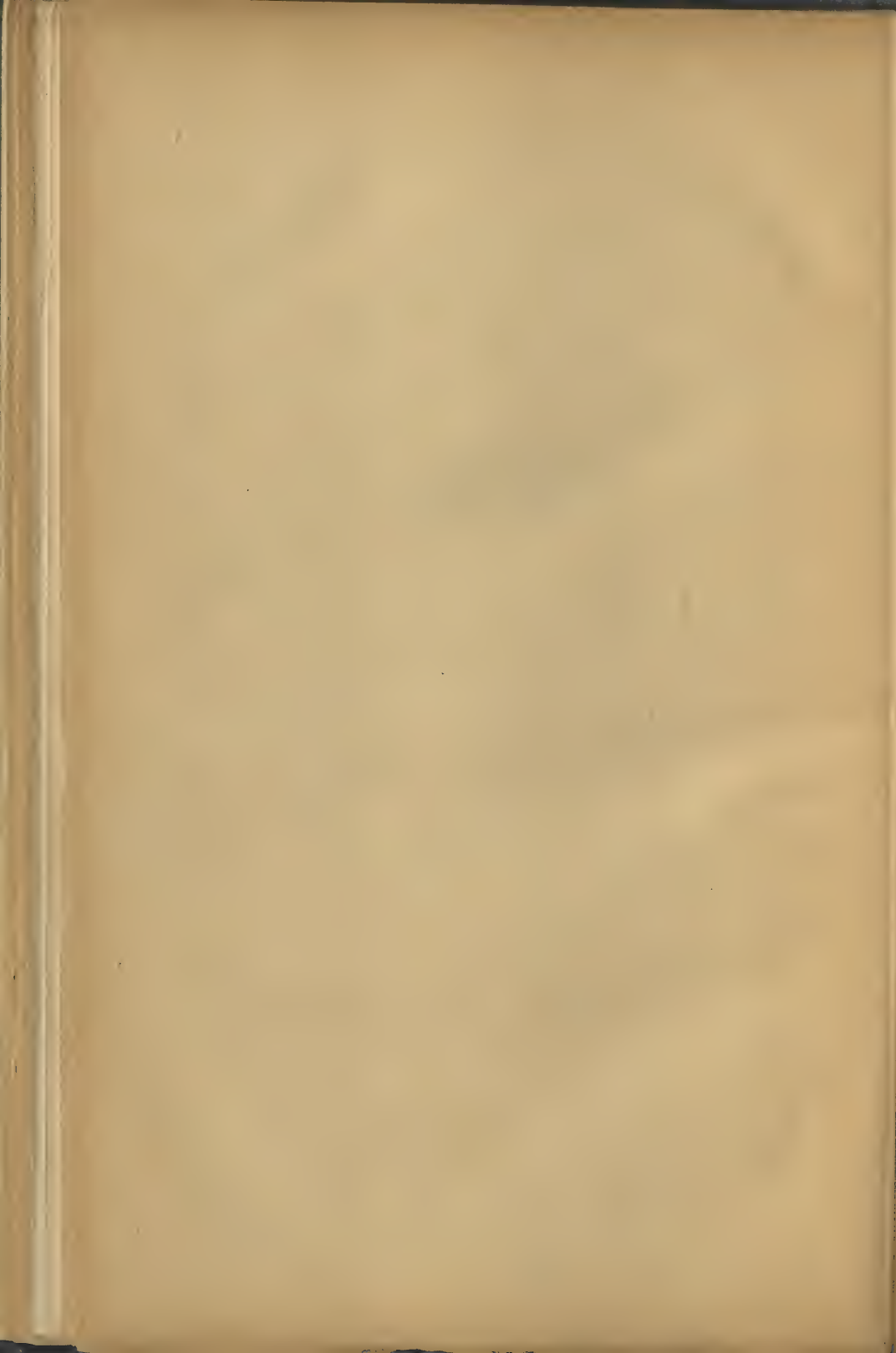
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

PRESIDENT :

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Donations and Subscriptions.

May 31, 1883.



31st May 1883.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Donations and Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN - - -	500	0	0
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. - -	250	0	0
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G. -	250	0	0
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G. -	100	0	0
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G. - -	100	0	0
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE - - -	52	10	0
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE - - -	25	0	0
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. -	100	0	0
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE - -	50	0	0
Aberdeen, The Earl of - - -	52	10	0
Abernethy, James, Esq. - - -	50	0	0
Accrington, per The Mayor - - -	23	7	6
" concert at, per The Mayor - -	18	0	0
A. C. K. - - -	250	0	0
Adams, T. Julian, Esq. - - -	10	10	0
Agnew, Dr., of Tasmania - - -	100	0	0
Albani-Gye, Madame - - -	50	0	0
Alington, Lord - - -	100	0	0
Allen, collected by Miss Gertrude - -	0	11	0
Allon, Rev. Dr. Henry - - -	5	5	0
Allsopp, Messrs., & Sons - - -	100	0	0
Anonymous, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. -	1,000	0	0
" " " -	50	0	0
" to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh -	200	0	0
" per Rev. A. L. C. Heigham - -	5	0	0
" per Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart. -	1	0	0
" per Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B. -	10	0	0
" " " -	1	10	
Anson, per Rev. Canon - - -	10	0	0
Archer, Thomas, Esq. - - -	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Archer, T. G., Esq. - - - -	2	2	0
Arkwright, Captain - - - -	5	0	0
Ashbee, Mrs. H. S. (annually) - - - -	1	0	0
Ashburnham, The Earl of - - - -	100	0	0
Ashburton, Louisa, Lady - - - -	10	10	0
Ashdown & Parry, Messrs. - - - -	100	0	0
Ashton Philharmonic Society - - - -	15	11	1
Atkinson, The Rev. F. H. - - - -	1	1	0
Auditor, The, and The Secretary of the Duchy of Cornwall - - - -	50	0	0
Bagshawe, per Mrs. - - - -	5	0	
Bahamas, The, per The Governor - - - -	50	0	0
Balfour, A. J., Esq., M.P. - - - -	30	0	0
Bampfylde, collected by The Hon. Mrs. (in response to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)—			

	£	s.	d.
Lord Ardilaun - - - -	20	0	0
Hon. Coplestone and Mrs. Bampfylde - - - -	5	0	0
Capt. Lee Guinness - - - -	3	0	0
Mr. and Lady Mary Hozier - - - -	2	0	0
Harvie Farquhar, Esq. - - - -	2	0	0
The Marchioness of Tavis- tock - - - -	1	0	0
Lady Heathcote Amory - - - -	1	0	0
Sir Algernon Borthwick - - - -	1	0	0
Sir James McGarel Hogg, Bart., M.P. - - - -	1	0	0
Alfred Farquhar, Esq. - - - -	1	0	0
— Crawshay, Esq. - - - -	1	0	0
Capt. the Hon. Walter Car- penter - - - -	1	0	0
Lady Poltimore - - - -	0	10	0
The Hon. Mrs. Hallyburton Campbell - - - -	0	10	0
Charles Drummond, Esq. - - - -	0	10	0
— Fitzhenry, Esq. - - - -	0	10	0
Herbert Praed, Esq. - - - -	0	10	0

 41 10 0

	£	s.	d.
Bancroft, S. B., Esq. - - - -	21	0	0
Banting, Thomas, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Baring, Brothers & Co., Messrs. - - - -	500	0	0
Baring, Edward C., Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Barnby, Joseph, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Barnett, J. F., Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Barnston, Cheshire - - - -	12	6	
Barrow, B., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Ryde, in 5 years -	25	0	0
Barry, Rev. Canon, D.D. - - - -	10	0	0
Bass & Co., Messrs. - - - -	100	0	0
Bath, Edward, Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Bayles, Rev. Edward - - - -	2	2	0
Bayley, Edmond Kay, Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Bazley, Sir Thomas, Bart. - - - -	50	0	0

Beaumont, Lady Margaret, collected by (in response
to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Margaret Beaumont -	10	0	0
— Beaumont, Esq. -	5	0	0
Mrs. White -	5	0	0
Sir Joseph W. Pease -	5	0	0
A Friend -	2	0	0
The Hon. Edward and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen -	2	0	0
Lord Beaumont -	1	0	0
The Marquis of Sligo -	1	0	0
— Matheson, Esq. -	1	0	0
Sir Robert Abercromby -	1	0	0
— Ralli, Esq. -	1	0	0
Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq. -	1	0	0
— Fox-Pitt, Esq. -	1	0	0
— Trotter, Esq. -	1	0	0
— Crawshay, Esq. -	1	0	0
— Wentworth Canning Beaumont, Esq. -	1	0	0
	<hr/>	39	0 0
Bechstein, C., Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Bedford, The Duke of, K.G. - - - -	500	0	0
Bell, Rev. George C., M.A., Head Master of Marl- borough College.	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Benedict, Sir Julius - - - -	21	0	0
Benson, Robert H., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Bentley & Sons, Messrs. Richard - - - -	52	10	0
Berney, G. D., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Bewdley, per the late Mayor of - - - -	10	0	0
Blomfield, Arthur W., Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Boosey & Co., Messrs. - - - -	500	0	0
Bowen, Sir George F., G.C.M.G. - - - -	20	0	0
Boyd, Rev. Henry, D.D. - - - -	5	0	0
Boys, per Rev. C. - - - -	6	10	0
Bradby, Rev. E. H., M.A., Head Master of Hailey- bury College - - - -	5	0	0
Bradby, Rev. E. H., M.A., collected by - - - -	9	12	6
Bradford, per the Ex-Mayor, John Hill, Esq., (1st instalment) - - - -	1,000	0	0
Bramwell, Sir Frederick Joseph - - - -	100	0	0
Brancker, Mrs. - - - -	2	0	0
Brand, The Right Hon. Sir Henry B. W., G.C.B. - - - -	50	0	0
Brassey, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., M.P., (in 5 years) - - - -	1,000	0	0
Bray, J., Esq. - - - -	1	1	0
Brecon, per W. S. Rawson, Esq. (1st instalment) - - - -	155	3	2
Breffit, Mr. Alderman (the late) - - - -	21	0	0
Brettle, Messrs. G., & Co. - - - -	25	0	0
Brigg & Sons, Messrs. - - - -	5	5	0
Brinsmead, J., & Sons, Messrs., Proceeds of Concerts - - - -	250	0	0
Broderers, The Worshipful Company of - - - -	52	10	0
Brooks, Wm. Cunliffe, Esq., M.P. - - - -	500	0	0
Brown, Lennox, Esq., F.R.C.S. (annually) - - - -	21	0	0
Bruce, Right Hon. Lord Charles Brudenell, M.P. (in 5 years) - - - -	25	0	0
Bruce, Edgar, Esq. - - - -	26	5	0
Bubb, per Rev. O. - - - -	1	0	0
Buccleuch, The Duchess of - - - -	30	0	0
Bulleid, J. G. L., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Glastonbury - - - -	3	0	0
Burdett-Coutts, W., Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Burns, John, Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
Burslem, per the Ex-Mayor, William Boulton, Esq. (1st contribution) - - - -	30	0	0
Bute, The Marquis of, K.T. - - - -	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Buxton, E. N., Esq., Chairman, London School Board - - - - -	50	0	0
Buxton, F. W., Esq., M.P. - - - - -	10	10	0
Byrth, Rev. Stewart (annually) - - - - -	1	1	0
Cadogan, The Earl (in 5 years) - - - - -	500	0	0
Caldecott, Sons, & Co., Messrs. - - - - -	52	10	0
Calthorpe, Lord - - - - -	105	0	0
Cama, D. P., Esq. - - - - -	26	5	0
Cambridge, Proceeds of Organ Recitals at, per G. F. Cobb, Esq. - - - - -	10	15	0
Campbell, Allan, Esq. - - - - -	20	0	0
Campbell, A. C., Esq. - - - - -	25	0	0
Cannop, Harry, Esq. - - - - -	5	0	0
Cannop, The Misses - - - - -	5	0	0
Carden, Sir Robert W., M.P. - - - - -	21	0	0
Cardigan, per The Mayor, J. M. Phillips, Esq. - - - - -	56	14	6
Carpenters, The Worshipful Company of - - - - -	105	0	0
Carter, T. A., Esq., M.D. - - - - -	10	10	0
Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Messrs. - - - - -	105	0	0
Cazalet, Edward, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Ceylon—Collected at Colombo—per J. A. Swettenham, Esq. - - - - -	9	16	10
Chamberlain, The Right Hon. Joseph, M.P. - - - - -	21	0	0
Chambers, Sir George H. - - - - -	105	0	0
Chappell, S. Arthur, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Chappell, Thomas P., Esq. - - - - -	500	0	0
Cheetham, Rev. John, proceeds of a Concert at Saddleworth - - - - -	23	0	0
Chepstow, per A. E. Kingsford, Esq. - - - - -	19	9	10
Chinnery, H. J., Esq. - - - - -	52	10	0
Churchill, Lord Alfred Spencer - - - - -	10	0	0
Clanwilliam, Countess of, collected by (in response to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)—			
	£	s.	d.
Countess of Clanwilliam - - - - -	6	8	0
Mrs. Morrison - - - - -	5	0	0
Lady Sherborne - - - - -	2	2	0
— Barnet, Esq. - - - - -	1	0	0

Clanwilliam, Countess of, collected by—*continued.*

£ s. d.

	£	s.	d.
Arthur Dasent, Esq. -	1	0	0
The Honorable Lady Cotterell	1	0	0
Mrs. Benyon -	1	0	0
— Mildmay, Esq. -	1	0	0
Lady Dasent -	10	0	
Miss Dasent -	10	0	
Colonel and Mrs. Forde	10	0	
			20 0 0
Clarke, Sir William J., Bart. ("The South Province" Scholarship for public competition among those born in the Colony of Victoria) -	3,000	0	0
Clayton, Sir Oscar -	21	0	0
Cleveland, The Duke of, K.G. -	50	0	0
Cleveland, the Duchess of -	10	0	0
Clifford, Sir Charles -	25	0	0
Clothworkers, The Worshipful Company of (in 5 years) -	1,000	0	0
Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers, The Worshipful Company of -	52	10	0
Cocks, Messrs. Robert, & Co. -	1,000	0	0
Cocks, Colonel -	1	1	0
Cole, Sir Henry, K.C.B. (the late) -	5	0	0
Cole, Rev. Thomas -	1	1	0
Colebrooke, Sir Thomas E., Bart., M.P. -	25	0	0
Cohen, Arthur, Esq., M.P. -	20	0	0
Cohen & Sons, Messrs. Louis -	52	10	0
Collard & Collard, Messrs. -	1,000	0	0
" " collected by (first list) -	207	11	0
Colman, Jeremiah, Esq. -	500	0	0
Colman, J. J., Esq., M.P. -	500	0	0
Collins, collected by the Rev. John -	25	5	3
Commissioners, Her Majesty's, for the Exhibition of 1851 (500 <i>l.</i> annually for 25 years) -	12,500	0	0
Conder, Edward, Esq. -	30	0	0
Condoover, concert at -	10	0	0
Connell, Rev. A. J. C. -	3	3	0
" " collected by -	1	7	6

	£	s.	d.
Coode, Sir John - - - -	20	0	0
Cook, Son & Co., Messrs. - - -	105	0	0
Coope, Octavius E., Esq., M.P. - - -	100	0	0
Cooper & Co., Messrs. - - - -	5	5	0
Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., K.C.M.G. - - -	500	0	0
Coote, C., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Copestake, Hughes, Crampton & Co., Messrs. - -	105	0	0
Cork, The Earl of, K.P. - - - -	25	0	0
Cornewall, Rev. Sir George H., Bart. - - -	20	0	0
Cosens, Fred. W., Esq. - - - -	21	0	0
Costa, Sir Michael - - - -	50	0	0
Cotton, Mr. Alderman, M.P. - - - -	105	0	0
Courtenay, Miss (the Frank Courtenay Scholarship) -	2,500	0	0
Cowper, the Hon. H. F., M.P. - - - -	25	0	0
Cox, per Rev. Thomas - - - -	1	10	0
Craft, Daniel, Esq., collected by - - - -	8	0	0
Crake, W. H., Esq. - - - -	105	0	0
Critchett, George, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. Clement - - - -	20	0	0
Crowfoot, W. M., Esq. - - - -	1	1	0
Cunliffe-Owen, Lady F. P., collected by (in re- sponse to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)—			

	£	s.	d.
John Dennistoun, Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Arthur Thomas, Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Thomas Lucas, Esq. - - - -	10	0	0
Henry Thompson, Esq. - - - -	10	0	0
Charles Stanley, Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Mrs. Wakefield Christy - - - -	5	5	0
Colonel Sandeman - - - -	10	10	0
	50	15	0
Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.P. - - -	500	0	0
Cusack, A. F. W. G. de G., Esq. - - - -	26	5	0
Cusins, W. G., Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
D'Albert, Charles, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Dalgety, F. G., Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Daniel, T. D., Esq., Mayor of Aberavon - - -	10	10	0
Dartmouth, The Earl of - - - -	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Dashwood, Lady (in response to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)	50	0	0
Davis, C., Esq.	5	0	0
Davis, Edmund F., Esq.	105	0	0
Davis, F., Esq.	35	0	0
Davis, Robert, Esq.	10	10	0
Debenham, W., Esq.	50	0	0
De la Rue, Warren, Esq.	250	0	0
Demerara—concert at George Town—per Mr. W.R. Colbeck	14	5	10
Derby, The Earl of (in 2 years)	200	0	0
Derby, per The Ex-Mayor, Sir Abraham Woodiwiss	834	12	5
Devas, Charles F., Esq.	5	0	0
Dighton, Conway, Esq., collected by	10	16	6
” ” ” second cont.	1	17	0
Dilke, Sir Charles W., Bart., M.P.	20	0	0
Dodgson, Mrs.	10	0	0
Dolphin, Rev. John (annually)	1	1	0
Donaldson, Professor Thos. L.	105	0	0
Doncaster, per S. Meacock, Esq.	29	6	0
Donne, W., Esq.	25	0	0
Dorchester, per the Ex-Mayor, A. Emson, Esq.	50	0	0
Dorman, Thos., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Sandwich	3	3	0
Doulton, Messrs. H., & Co.	50	0	0
Doyle, Gen. Sir Hastings, K.C.M.G.	5	0	0
Doyle, P. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Drapers, The Worshipful Company of (in 5 years)	1,000	0	0
Dresden, E., Esq.	50	0	0
Dudley, The Earl of (in 2 years)	500	0	0
Dundas, The Honourable J. C., M.P.	25	0	0
Dunstable, per the Ex-Mayor, Captain W. H. Hambling	10	10	0
Durham, The Lord Bishop of	10	0	0
Durlacher, H., Esq.	5	5	0
Dutton, collected by the Rev. F. G.	10	0	0
Dyer, Arthur E., Esq., Mus. Doc. (in 5 years)	26	5	0
Dysart, The Earl of	500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Eadie, James, Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Eastbourne, concert at - - - -	38	1	6
Edmeston, James, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Edminson, L. T., Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Edwards, Rev. Canon R. Wynne - - - -	5	0	0
Elder, A. L., Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Elder, Sir Thomas, a Scholarship for South Australia - - - -	3,000	0	0
Elin, John, Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Elkington, Messrs. - - - -	210	0	0
Ellis, F. S., Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Ellis, Henry, Esq. - - - -	15	0	0
Ellis, Sir John Whittaker, Bart. - - - -	105	0	0
Ellis, Lady, (annually) - - - -	25	0	0
„ collected by - - - -	175	1	6
Ellis, Miss, collected by - - - -	1	7	0
Elliott, W. T., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Elphinstone, Lord Wm. Godolphin Osborne - - - -	10	0	0
Elphinstone, Lady Wm. Osborne - - - -	10	0	0
Elvey, Sir George J. - - - -	10	10	0
Emery, Frank, Esq. Performance at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool - - - -	4	10	0
Enoch & Sons, Messrs. (in 3 years) - - - -	63	0	0
Erard, Messrs. S. & P. - - - -	1,000	0	0
Eve, H. T., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Maldon (in 2 years) - - - -	10	0	0
Evershed, Sydney, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Burton-on- Trent - - - -	20	0	0
Fairclough, Thos. M., Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Fairfax, James R., Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Farmer, James, Esq. - - - -	10	0	0
Farquhar, Horace, Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Farrer, William J., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Faudel, Phillips & Co., Messrs. - - - -	21	0	0
Feetham, Messrs. M., & Co. - - - -	30	0	0
Fenton, Henry, Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Field, Barclay, Esq. - - - -	52	10	0
Fife, The Earl of, K.T. - - - -	100	0	0
Fish, Frederick, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Ipswich - - - -	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Fishmongers, The Worshipful Company of (in 5 years) - - - - -	2,000	0	0
Folkestone, Viscountess. A Concert at Stafford House - - - - -	806	10	0
Forsyth Brothers, Messrs. - - - - -	100	0	0
Fowler, John, Esq. - - - - -	10	0	0
Freake, Lady (in 5 years) - - - - -	1,000	0	0
Freemasons, Royal Brunswick Lodge, 296 - - - - -	5	5	0
„ The Prince of Wales' Lodge, 259 - - - - -	52	10	0
„ St. David's Lodge, 1147 - - - - -	10	0	0
Friend, A., per Mr. George Grove - - - - -	10	10	0
„ „ - - - - -	5	0	0
Gabriel, Alderman Sir Thos., Bart. - - - - -	21	0	0
Galer, Elliot, Esq., Dramatic Entertainments at Leicester and Reading - - - - -	87	0	0
Ganz, Wilhelm, Esq. - - - - -	25	0	0
Gardner, Charles, Esq. - - - - -	5	5	0
Garfit, per Rev. Edward - - - - -	15	0	
Garrard, Messrs. R. & S. - - - - -	50	0	0
Gibbs, Messrs. Antony, & Sons - - - - -	200	0	0
Gibbs, per Rev. T. C. - - - - -	1	5	0
Gilbey, H. P. - - - - -	25	0	0
Gilbey, Walter - - - - -	25	0	0
Gilchrist Trust, The Trustees of the (in 2 years) - - - - -	500	0	0
Gilliatt, J. S., Esq. - - - - -	21	0	0
Gilstrap, W., Esq. - - - - -	1,000	0	0
Gladstone, Miss, collected by (in response to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)—			
Andrew Carnegie, Esq., of New York - - - - -	1,000	0	0
Gladstone, Sir Thomas, Bart. - - - - -	50	0	0
Gladstone, The Rt. Hon. W. E., M.P. - - - - -	50	0	0
Glossop, per The Mayor, James Sidebottom, Esq. - - - - -	81	0	6
Gloucester, per A. G. Jones, Esq., Deputy Mayor - - - - -	250	0	0
Godwin, George, Esq. - - - - -	100	0	0
Goldschmidt, Mr. Otto, and Madame Lind-Goldschmidt - - - - -	100	0	0
Goldsmid, Louisa, Lady - - - - -	52	10	0
Goldsmiths, The Worshipful Company of - - - - -	2,000	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Goode, Messrs. Thomas, & Co. - - - -	52	10	0
Goodford, Rev. C. O., D.D., Provost of Eton College - - - -	10	0	0
Gordon, A., & Co. - - - -	25	0	0
Gorringe, F., Esq. - - - -	21	0	0
Goschen, The Rt. Hon. G. J., M.P. - - -	100	0	0
Gough & Davy, Messrs. - - - -	10	0	0
Grant, Stephen, Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Granville, The Earl, K.G., (in 2 years) - -	100	0	0
Granville, The Countess - - - -	10	0	0
Green, Edward, Esq. - - - -	1,000	0	0
Greville, Lord - - - -	20	0	0
Grey, Albert H. G., Esq., M.P. - - - -	5	0	0
Grocers, The Worshipful Company of - - -	500	0	0
Grun, Robert, Esq. - - - -	10	0	0
Gurney & Co., Messrs. - - - -	10	0	0
Gurney, Rev. J. J. - - - -	5	0	0
Gwynne, Rev. G. E. - - - -	5	0	0
Hadley, Mr. Alderman - - - -	21	0	0
Hall, Charles, Esq., Q.C. - - - -	26	5	0
Hallé, Charles, Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Hammond, A., Esq. - - - -	5	0	0
Hanson, Sir Reginald - - - -	21	0	0
Harris, Rev. A. E. O. - - - -	1	1	0
Harrison, per Rev. Thomas - - - -	3	2	0
Hart, Ernest, Esq. - - - -	10	0	0
Hartington, The Right Hon. The Marquis of, M.P. -	100	0	0
Harvey, Lady, The Elizabeth Pringle Memorial Scholarship - - - -	2,500	0	0
Hawdon, Mrs. - - - -	10	0	0
Haweis, Rev. H. R. - - - -	2	2	0
Hawkins, M. Rohde, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Hays, Alfred, Esq. - - - -	52	10	0
Hayter, Lady - - - -	25	0	0
Heath, Baron - - - -	50	0	0
Heath, Henry Burnley, Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Hensman, J. B., Esq. - - - -	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Herries, Lord	50	0	0
Herschell, Sir Farrer, Q.C., M.P.	105	0	0
Hills, F. C., Esq.	10	10	0
Hills, T., Esq.	21	0	0
Hitchcock, Arthur H., Esq.	13	0	
Hodgson, Arthur, Esq.	21	0	0
Holland & Sons, Messrs.	100	0	0
Holland, S. G., Esq.	50	0	0
Holme, per Rev. Herbert A.	3	10	0
Homan, E., Esq.	200	0	0
Home, Colonel D. Milne, M.P.	10	0	0
Home, The Earl of	50	0	0
Hope, The Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford, M.P.	10	0	0
Hope, Miss	10	0	0
Hopkinson, Messrs. J. & J.	105	0	0
Hopwood, Richard F., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Wigan	50	0	0
Hornby, per Miss	11	12	0
Hoskins, Rev. G. R. (annually)	1	0	0
Houldsworth, Walter J., Esq.	10	0	0
Howell, Edgar H., Esq.	1	1	0
Howell, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Howth, The Earl of	5	0	0
Hubbard, the Right Hon. H. G., M.P.	25	0	0
Hunt & Roskell, Messrs.	52	10	0
Hunt, Sir Henry A., C.B.	50	0	0
Huntingdon, per The Ex-Mayor, Bateman Brown, Esq.	95	17	0
Irving, Henry, Esq.	52	10	0
Jackson & Sons, Messrs. G.	20	0	0
James, Sir Henry, Q.C., M.P.	105	0	0
Jamieson, Hugh, Esq.	50	0	0
Janson, F. H., Esq.	21	0	0
Jarvis & Jarvis, Messrs.	5	5	0
Jeffreys, C., Esq.	50	0	0
Jenkins, Vice-Admiral, C.B., Ex-Mayor of Shrews- bury	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Jevons, Professor W. Stanley	5	5	0
Jex Blake, Rev. T. W., D.D., Head Master of Rugby School	5	0	0
Joachim, Herr Joseph	10	10	0
Joachim, Henry, Esq.	21	0	0
Jodrell, Rev. Sir Edward R., Bart. (the late)	100	0	0
Joiners, the Worshipful Company of	52	10	0
Jones, Mrs. James	25	0	0
Joseph, E., Esq.	30	0	0
Joshua, S., Esq.	50	0	0
Josolyne, Baynham, Miles & Co., Messrs.	21	0	0
Julyan, Sir Penrose G., K.C.M.G., C.B.	25	0	0

Karolyi, His Excellency Count, The Austro-Hun- garian Ambassador	5	0	0
Kelk, Sir John, Bart.	50	0	0
Kennard, Coleridge J., Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Kent Scholarship per E. Barrow Smith, Esq., Ex- Mayor of Maidstone (1st instalment)	1,000	0	0
Kershaw, Messrs.	20	0	0
Kidd, Mrs., collected by	1	1	6
King, W., Esq.	10	0	0
Kinneir, collected by Miss Minnie	3	5	6
Kirkman & Son, Messrs.	100	0	0

Laird, William, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Birkenhead	25	0	0
Lake, George Ernest, Esq.	1	1	0
Lancaster, per The Ex-Mayor, Samuel J. Harris, Esq.	207	2	6
Do. Amateur Art Exhibition	53	12	4
Lapworth Brothers, Messrs.	10	0	0
Larnach, Donald, Esq.	50	0	0
Lathom, The Earl of	100	0	0
Launceston, per the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe	32	17	6
Laurence, Rev. J. A., collected by	1	7	0
Lawrence, Edwin, Esq.	52	10	0
Lawrence, Alderman Sir J. Clarke, Bart., M.P.	52	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Lawrence, Mr. Alderman W., M.P. - - - -	52	10	0
Lawson, Edward L., Esq. - - - -	200	0	0
Leaf, Sons & Co., Messrs. - - - -	250	0	0
Leathersellers, The Worshipful Company of (in 5 years) - - - -	500	0	0
Leeds - - - -	685	10	0
Leeds, The Duchess of - - - -	10	0	0
Lehmann, Frederick, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Legge, Edward, Esq. - - - -	3	3	0
Leicester Scholarship, per the Ex-Mayor, H. T. Chambers, Esq. (1st instalment) - - - -	500	0	0
Leigh, Mrs. Gerard - - - -	50	0	0
Leigh, W. Austen, Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
Leighton, Sir Frederick, P.R.A. - - - -	100	0	0
Leighton Buzzard—Concert at—per Rev. T. W. Richards - - - -	42	0	0
Lennox, David, Esq., Provost of Dumfries - - - -	10	0	0
Leslie, Henry, Esq., (in 5 years) - - - -	52	10	0
Lewis, George H., Esq. - - - -	50	0	0
Lewis, Master H. R. - - - -	10	10	0
Lichfield, The Very Rev. the Dean of - - - -	5	5	0
Liddon, Rev. Canon, D.D. - - - -	10	10	0
Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. J. Loyd-, K.C.B., V.C., M.P. - - - -	500	0	0
Llandaff, The Very Rev. the Dean of - - - -	10	10	0
Lloyd, Miss Edith - - - -	10	0	0
Lloyds, per Isaac Seligman, Esq. - - - -	105	0	0
Lobanoff, Prince - - - -	15	0	0
London, The Lord Bishop of - - - -	25	0	0
London, Corporation of the City of (in 5 years) - - - -	5,000	0	0
London, Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of, Mr. Alderman Knight - - - -	21	0	0
Londonderry, The Marquis of, K.P. - - - -	50	0	0
Longmans, Green, & Co., Messrs. - - - -	50	0	0
Lover of Music, a, per H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (in 5 years) - - - -	500	0	0
Lover of Music, a - - - -	50	0	0
Lowndes, per Rev. Canon - - - -	4	0	7
Loyd, Lewis, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P. - - -	20	0	0
Lucas, Charles, Esq. - - -	200	0	0
Lucas, Francis A., Esq. - - -	25	0	0
Lucas (Stanley), Weber, & Co. (in 5 years) -	50	0	0
Lucas, Thomas, Esq. - - -	200	0	0
Luton, per the Ex-Mayor, J. Webdale, Esq. -	22	10	0

Macclesfield, per the Mayor, J. B. Wadsworth, Esq. - - -	37	13	6
Mackenzie of Kintail, The - - -	210	0	0
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth, Bart. - - -	10	0	0
Macmillan & Co., Messrs. - - -	100	0	0
Macnamara, Lady Sophia - - -	10	0	0
Maitland, J. A. Fuller, Esq. - - -	36	13	6
Makins, Colonel, M.P. - - -	25	0	0
Malkin, G. R., Esq., Tonbridge School, collected by Manchester (The Athenæum), towards the Manchester Scholarship - - -	210	0	0
Manning, His Eminence Cardinal - - -	25	0	0
Manorbier, concert at, per the Rev. A. H. Wratishaw -	2	2	0
Marling, W. H., Esq. - - -	10	0	0
Marlow Band, The - - -	5	0	0
Marshall & Snelgrove, Messrs. - - -	250	0	0
Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B. - - -	25	0	0
Martyn, Rev. C. J. - - -	10	10	0
Mason and Hamlin, Messrs. - - -	100	0	0
Masterman, Edward, Esq. - - -	25	0	0
Matheson, Lady - - -	50	0	0
Maxwell, Rev. Edward - - -	3	3	0
May, Rev. Thomas - - -	2	2	0
Maybrick, — Esq. - - -	21	0	0
McArthur, Alexander, Esq. - - -	52	10	0
McArthur, Mr. Alderman William, M.P. -	100	0	0
McNeill, W. W., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Crewe -	5	5	0
Melles, William, Esq. - - -	25	0	0
Mercers, The Worshipful Company of (in 5 years) -	2,500	0	0
Merchant Taylors, The Worshipful Company of (in 5 years) -	1,050	0	0
R 7082.	B		

	£	s.	d.
Mesham, Arthur, Esq. - - - -	3	3	0
Metzler & Co., Messrs. - - - -	100	0	0
Millais, John Everett, Esq., R.A. - - -	100	0	0
Mills, Miss Marian, per Lady Ormathwaite, towards the Welsh Scholarship - - - -	10	0	0
Milne, Admiral Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B. -	5	5	0
Mirfield, J. W., Esq. - - - -	10	0	0
Mitchell, Messrs. - - - -	52	10	0
Mocatta, F. D., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Monnington, Rev. T. P., A Concert at Skelton -	1	1	8
Montagu, Samuel, Esq. - - - -	30	0	0
Montgomery, Sir G. Graham, Bart. - - -	25	0	0
Morgan, Junius S., Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Morley, Samuel, Esq., M.P. } Morley, Howard, Esq. } Morley, Charles, Esq. }	The Morley Scholarship. } 2,500 0 0		
Mort, W., Esq. - - - -	25	0	0
Mortlock & Co., Messrs. J. - - - -	21	0	0
Mouat, F. J., Esq., M.D. - - - -	10	0	0
Mowlem, Messrs. J., & Co. - - - -	21	0	0
Mundella, The Right Hon. A. J., M.P. - - -	50	0	0
Murray, The Hon. Miss - - - -	10	0	0
Murray, John, Esq. - - - -	26	5	0
Murrieta, Messrs. C. de, & Co. - - - -	200	0	0
Musicians, The Worshipful Company of - - -	105	0	0
Musurus Pasha, His Excellency, the Turkish Ambassador - - - -	10	0	0

National Training School for Music, per H.R.H.

the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. - - - -	1,100	0	0
Nelson, Henry, Esq., Ex-Mayor of South Shields -	10	10	0
Neville, Rev. Seymour - - - -	1	0	0
Newman, per the Rev. F. - - - -	2	2	6
Newport (Mon.) - - - -	150	0	0
Noble, John, Esq. - - - -	52	10	0
Noble, J. W., Esq. - - - -	1	1	0
Norfolk, The Duke of - - - -	500	0	0
Northcote, Lady - - - -	5	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Nottage, Mr. Alderman - - - -	25	0	0
Novello, Ewer & Co., Messrs. - - - -	500	0	0
Ogg, Sir William A. - - - -	21	0	0
Ollivier, R., Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Oppenheim, Henry, Esq. - - - -	100	0	0
Oppenheimer, Joseph, Esq. - - - -	20	0	0
Ormathwaite, Lord (in 2 years) - - - -	50	0	0
Ortner & Houle, Messrs. - - - -	5	5	0
Osborne, G. A., Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
Osmond, The Hon. Francis - - - -	105	0	0
Ossington, Viscountess - - - -	100	0	0
Ouseley, Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore, Bart. (in 5 years) - - - -	50	0	0
Overstone, Lord - - - -	500	0	0
Owen, Herbert C., Esq., Ex-Mayor of Wolverhampton - - - -	5	5	0
Paget, Miss Amy, collected by - - - -	10	0	0
Paget, Sir James, Bart. - - - -	10	10	0
Paget, Thomas, Esq., M.P. - - - -	50	0	0
Palmer, C. M., Esq., M.P. - - - -	300	0	0
Palmer, George, Esq., M.P. - - - -	10	10	0
Parker, Charles S., Esq., M.P. - - - -	20	0	0
Patey, J. G., Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Pattison, Miss S. - - - -	1	1	0
Pauer, Ernst, Esq. - - - -	10	10	0
Pawle, F. C., Esq. (in 5 years) - - - -	52	10	0
Pearson, Rev. Canon (The late) - - - -	5	0	0
Pember, E. H., Esq., Q.C. - - - -	10	0	0
Pender, John, Esq., M.P. - - - -	100	0	0
Penrhyn, Lord - - - -	100	0	0
Perry, Rev. G. H. A. - - - -	13	0	
Peterborough, Oratorio services at - - - -	51	11	8
Peters, Messrs. Thomas, & Sons - - - -	21	0	0
Pewterers, The Worshipful Company of - - - -	105	0	0
Pfeiffer, J. E., Esq. - - - -	500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Sands, Mrs. Mahlon - - -	25	0	0
Santurce, The Marquesa de - - -	50	0	0
Sargood, F. T., Esq. - - -	50	0	0
Sassoon, Messrs. David, & Co. - - -	1,000	0	0
Savary, Edmund, Esq. (annually) - - -	5	5	0
Savory & Moore, Messrs. - - -	10	10	0
Schlesinger, Henry, Esq. - - -	20	0	0
Schott & Co., Messrs. - - -	100	0	0
Scott, Sir Edward, Bart. - - -	600	0	0
Sebag, Joseph, Esq. - - -	20	0	0
Seligman, Bros., Messrs. - - -	105	0	0
Selkirk, The Earl of - - -	50	0	0
Sevenoaks, Concert at - - -	27	11	2
Sewell, C. Brodie, Esq., M.D. - - -	10	10	0
Sheffield Music Hall Company, Limited - - -	10	10	0
Siemens, Dr. C. W. - - -	50	0	0
Silver, S. W., Esq. - - -	21	0	0
Simpson, Palgrave, Esq. - - -	100	0	0
Slagg, John, Esq., M.P. - - -	25	0	0
Smetham, J. O., Esq., Ex-Mayor of King's Lynn - - -	5	0	0
Smith, George, Esq. - - -	52	10	0
Smith, Rev. G. Maberly - - -	1	1	0
Smith, Miss J. Durning - - -	52	10	0
Smith, The Right Hon. W. H., M.P. - - -	100	0	0
Snell, Mrs. (annually) - - -	2	2	0
Southport, per The Ex-Mayor, W. Sutton, Esq. - - -	21	2	6
South Shields, per The Ex-Mayor, H. Nelson, Esq. - - -	13	13	0
Spencer, The Earl, K.G. (in 3 years) - - -	300	0	0
Spencer, Rev. T. B. - - -	1	1	0
Speyer, E., Esq. - - -	30	0	0
Spicer, Brothers, Messrs. - - -	26	5	0
Spicer, James, Esq. - - -	50	0	0
Spottiswoode, William, Esq. - - -	25	0	0
Stafford, Sir Edward W., K.C.M.G. - - -	25	0	0
Stafford, Lord - - -	25	0	0
Stainer, J., Esq., Mus. Doc. - - -	10	10	0
Staples, Mr. Alderman - - -	21	0	0
Steinway & Sons, Messrs. (London Branch) - - -	100	0	0
Stephens, Rev. Alfred, collected by the - - -	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Stern, Baron de - - - - -	300	0	0
Stewart, Sir Michael R. Shaw, Bart. - - -	105	0	0
Stirling, Sir Charles E. F., Bart. - - -	10	0	0
Stock Exchange, Members of the - - -	1,027	15	0
Stoke Climsland, Ladies' Committee, per the Rev. R. H. Manley - - - - -	4	10	0
Stone, A Concert at, on, April 10, including some contributions - - - - -	51	3	5
Stoughton, Mrs. - - - - -	5	0	
Strathmore, The Earl of - - - - -	50	0	0
Strutt, the Hon. R. - - - - -	10	0	0
Sullivan, Arthur, Esq., Mus. Doc. - - -	100	0	0
Sutherland, The Duke of, K.G. - - -	100	0	0
Sydney, The Earl, G.C.B. - - - - -	25	0	0
Sykes, Christopher, Esq., M.P. - - -	50	0	0
Symes, Herbert, Esq. - - - - -	26	5	0

Tadema, L. Alma, Esq., R.A. - - -	50	0	0
Tait, the late Archbishop - - -	50	0	0
Talbot, Rev. E. S. - - -	3	0	0
Tapling, Messrs. Thomas, & Co. - - -	21	0	0
Tarn, William, Esq. - - -	105	0	0
Thomas, J., Esq. - - -	25	0	0
Thomas, Misses Adelaide and Mary, Proceeds of concerts given by them at Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wycombe - - -	20	1	3
Thompson, Sir Henry - - -	25	0	0
Thompson, John, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Peterborough -	50	0	0
Thornhill & Co., Messrs. - - -	26	5	0
Thornhill, W., Esq. - - -	10	10	0
Thornton, Robert, Esq. - - -	50	0	0
Thring, Rev. Edward, Head Master of Uppingham School - - -	10	0	0
" " (annually)	5	0	0
" " per	13	5	0
" " (annually) per	7	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Thring, Mrs. - - - - -	10	0	0
Thring, Sir Henry, K.C.B. - - - - -	20	0	0

Thring, Lady, collected by (in response to H.R.H.
the Princess of Wales)--

	£	s.	d.
Lady Beckett - - - - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Lloyd Baxendale - - - - -	5	0	0
Mrs. Butler - - - - -	5	0	0
Lady Caird - - - - -	1	1	0
Lady Hayter - - - - -	1	0	0
Mrs. Heywood Lonsdale - - - - -	5	5	0
S. L., 2s. 6d. J. P., 10s.			
G. T., 10s. - - - - -	1	2	6
Mrs. Mac Donnell - - - - -	1	1	0
Countess de Moulla - - - - -	1	0	0
Mrs. Robertson Sandbach - - - - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Sandford - - - - -	1	1	0
Mrs. Stilwell - - - - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Wilson - - - - -	5	0	0
F. R. - - - - -	5	0	0
Mrs. Best - - - - -	1	1	0
Blanche - - - - -	2	2	0
M. T., 6s. S. S. G., 10s.	16	0	
Mrs. Schuster - - - - -	1	0	0
Mrs. Emerson - - - - -	1	1	0
A. B., 2s. 6d. Mrs. Harter, 10s.	12	6	
Miss M. A. Birley - - - - -	2	12	0
Miss Cooke - - - - -	10	0	
<hr/>			
Tiarks, H. F., Esq. - - - - -	46	10	0
Toogood, Mrs. - - - - -	250	0	0
Tooth, Frederick, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0
Troutbeck, Rev. Canon - - - - -	26	5	0
Truscott, Alderman Sir F. Wyatt - - - - -	5	0	0
Tucker, Mrs. Marwood - - - - -	21	0	0
Tufnell, E. C., Esq. - - - - -	5	0	0
Turbervill, Colonel Picton - - - - -	10	0	0
Turbervill, Mrs. Picton - - - - -	5	0	0
	5	0	0

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Tweeddale, Marchioness of, collected by (in response
to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)—

	£	s.	d.
L. Schott, Esq. -	-	21	0 0
Arthur Anderson, Esq. -	-	5	5 0
C. D. - - -	-	5	5 0
Sir William Miller -	-	4	0 0
P. A. Argente, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
E. Kennedy, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
J. R. Gloag, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
W. G. Rowlett, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
L. Cohen, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
P. Hawkings, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
T. S. Bristowe, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
A. A. Marks, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
Nigel Cohen, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
E. Wagg, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
A. Cohen, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
M. Wetzler, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
A. Anderson, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
M. A. Spielman, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
S. C. Bristowe, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
M. Waley, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
Gaston Foa, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
C. T. D. Crew, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
W. Charlsworth, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
C. Gowan, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
Henry Cohen, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
D. Marks, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
Doughty Brown, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
Nathaniel Cohen, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
C. Van Raalte, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
B. Goldsmid, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
E. Hopkins, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
J. L. Busse, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
H. H. Wetenhall, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
E. Mocatta, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
Rt. Bristowe, Esq. -	-	1	1 0
S. Oppenheim, Esq. -	-	1	1 0

Tweeddale, Marchioness of, collected by—*cont.* £ s. d. £ s. d.

C. F. Clements, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
William Sturdy, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
F. Delmar, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
C. Startin, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
H. S. Sermon, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
G. Ellisson, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
— Starkey, Esq. -	-	1	1	0		
Lady Miller -	-	1	0	0		
Mrs. Allsopp -	-	1	0	0		

78 9 0

University College, Oxford, per C. J. Faulkner, Esq.	20	0	0
Uppingham Boys, Two -	2	5	0
Uppingham School, Concert at -	30	0	0

Veitch, Messrs. -	21	0	0
Visetti, Albert, Esq. -	50	0	0

Walker, Mr. Alderman (the late) -	21	0	0
Walker, F. W., Esq., M.A., Head Master of St. Paul's School -	5	0	0
Wallace, Sir Richard, Bart., K.C.B., M.P. -	1,000	0	0
Walmisley, per Rev. H. -	4	5	6
Walter, John, Esq., M.P. -	100	0	0
Warlow, Miss -	1	0	0
Warrington, per Mr. Alderman Pickmere -	86	0	6
Watford Public Library School of Music -	5	0	0
Watson, Bontor, & Co., Messrs. -	10	10	0
Watson, James, Esq., Mayor of Hedon -	5	5	0
Weaver, W. H. G., Esq., Mayor of Oswestry -	5	5	0
Webb, Dr. -	15	4	0
Webster, R. E., Esq., Q.C. -	25	0	0
Welch, John Kemp, Esq. -	20	0	0
Wellesley, The Hon. Mrs. -	50	0	0
Wellington, The Duchess of -	10	0	0
	25	0	0

£ s. d.

Wellington, The Duchess of, collected by (in response
to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales)— £ s. d.

J. Harrison, Esq. - - 50 0 0

Ladies of the family of - 50 0 0

— Arnold, Esq. - - 5 5 0

105 5 0

Wells, per the Ex-Mayor, J. H. Holloway, Esq. -

39 7 6

Wells, The Very Rev. the Dean of - -

3 3 0

Wertheimer, Messrs. - - -

52 10 0

Westminster, The Duke of, K.G. - - -

500 0 0

W. G. - - - - -

25 0 0

Whitefoord, Rev. C. - - - -

10 0

Wickham, Rev. E. C., Head Master of Wellington

College - - - - - 5 0 0

Wilder, per Rev. J. - - - - 3 13 0

Wiles, E. S., Esq., Ex-Mayor of St. Albans - 10 10 0

Williams, B., Esq. - - - - 52 10 0

Williams, George, Esq. - - - - 10 10 0

Williams, Joseph, Esq. - - - - 100 0 0

Williams, Michael, Esq. - - - - 10 10 0

Williams, per Rev. J. D. - - - - 13 4

Wilson, Arthur, Esq. - - - - 200 0 0

Wilson, C. H., Esq., M.P. - - - - 200 0 0

Wilson, C. Lea, Esq. - - - - 5 0 0

Wilson, Sir Erasmus, K.C.B. (the Wilson Scholar-
ship) - - - - 2,500 0 0

Wilson, Sir Erasmus, K.C.B. - - - - 100 0 0

Wilson, The Hon. H. Tyrwhitt - - - - 25 0 0

Wilson, John, Esq. - - - - 500 0 0

Wilson, John, Esq. - - - - 3 0 0

Wilson, Sir Samuel (in 2 years) - - - - 1,000 0 0

Wilson, Lady, collected by (in response to H.R.H.
the Princess of Wales)—

£ s. d.

G. Armytage, Esq. - - 25 0 0

F. H. Danger, Esq. - - 25 0 0

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G. - 21 0 0

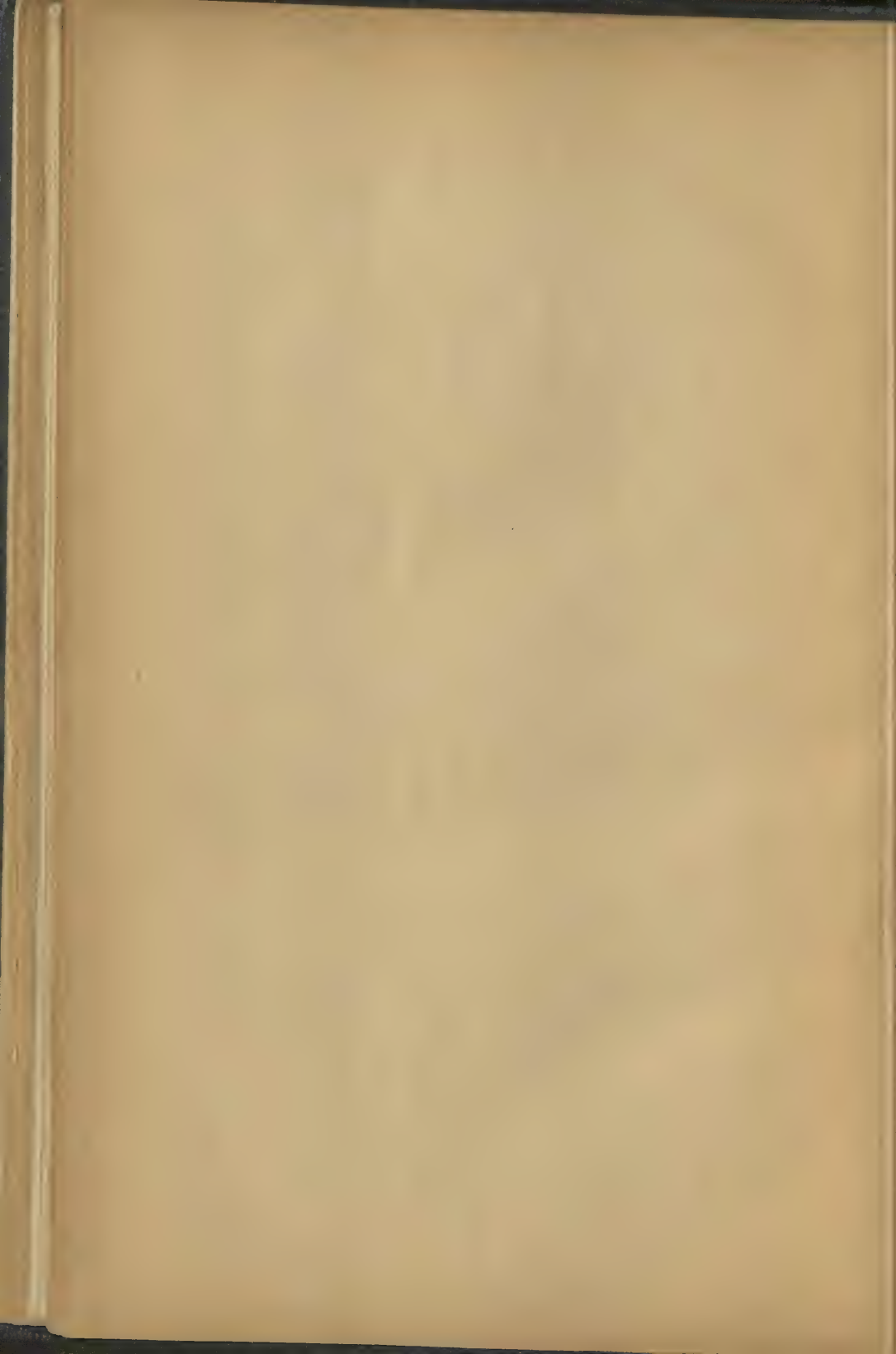
Alex. A. Landale, Esq. - 20 0 0

James Wilson, Esq. - 10 10 0

		£	s.	d.
Wilson, Lady (collected by)— <i>cont.</i>				
Charles Wilson, Esq. -	-	10	0	0
Lady Audley -	-	10	0	0
Charles Waring, Esq. -	-	10	0	0
Mrs. Edmund Davis -	-	5	5	0
J. Mountford Gibbs, Esq. -	-	5	5	0
D. C. Kennedy, Esq. -	-	5	5	0
John Christie, Esq. -	-	5	5	0
Monsr. Oscar de Satgè -	-	5	5	0
Sir Francis Sandford, K.C.B. -	-	5	5	0
A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G. -	-	5	5	0
Michael Williams, Esq. -	-	5	5	0
Colin Simson, Esq. -	-	5	0	0
Samuel Bright, Esq. -	-	5	0	0
Pendell Court, Esq. -	-	5	0	0
General Mulcaster -	-	5	0	0
Baron George de Worms -	-	5	0	0
Alexander Wilson, Esq. -	-	5	0	0
Mrs. Bell -	-	5	0	0
A. Fletcher, Esq. -	-	3	3	0
— David, Esq. -	-	3	3	0
J. C. McLaren, Esq. -	-	3	0	0
A. T. Thompson, Esq. -	-	3	0	0
G. M. Bell, Esq. -	-	2	2	0
William Kays, Esq. -	-	2	2	0
Bonamy Price, Esq. -	-	2	2	0
G. B. Hudson, Esq. -	-	2	2	0
W. McArthur, Esq., M.P. -	-	2	2	0
Sir Edward Ward -	-	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. Rous -	-	2	0	0
L. H. -	-	2	0	0
Myles Patterson, Esq. -	-	2	0	0
Mrs. Wilson -	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Joseph Bush -	-	1	1	0
Livesy Wardle, Esq. -	-	1	1	0
Francis C. Clifford, Esq. -	-	1	1	0
Alfred Darby, Esq. -	-	1	1	0
Major-General Mignon -	-	1	1	0
D. Campbell, Esq. -	-	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Wilson, Lady, collected by— <i>cont.</i>			
Major Burney -	1	0	0
Lieut.-General Maedonald, C.B.	1	0	0
J. Allen Cameron, Esq.	1	0	0
F. R. Stanley Collier, Esq.	1	0	0
Lord d'Arcy Osborne -	1	0	0
George A. St. Croix Rose,			
Esq. -	1	0	0
Mrs. Campbell -	1	0	0
Mrs. Anderson -	1	0	0
Henry Bellingham, Esq.	1	0	0
Lady Constance Bellingham	1	0	0
J. P. Bear, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Wilson -	1	1	0
Lord Waveney -	1	2	0
John Wilson, Esq. -	500	0	0
		763	17 0
Windsor, The Hon. and Very Rev. the late Dean of	15	0	0
Wingfield, per Rev. W. -	10	0	0
Wisbeach, concert at -	21	0	0
Wolverhampton, per The Ex-Mayor, Herbert C.			
Owen, Esq. -	20	10	0
Wombwell, Sir George, Bart. -	50	0	0
Wood, per Rev. P. A. L. -	15	0	0
Worthing, concert at -	14	12	9
Worthington & Co., Messrs. -	20	0	0
Yeomans, Mr. Alderman -	2	2	0
York, The Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of -	50	0	0
Young, Sir Allen, C.B. -	25	0	0
Young, Frederick, Esq. -	25	0	0

This List contains promises made to the 7th May 1883, the date of the opening of the College.



LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[P 238,—500,—6/83.]

CHARTER

OF

The Royal College of Music.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas by a petition presented unto Us by Our most dearly beloved son His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, it is amongst other things shown that it is expedient that a Royal College of Music should be formed on a more permanent and extended basis than any existing musical institution:

Now know ye that We, being desirous of promoting the advancement of the Art of Music, by the establishment of the said College, have of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant, that Our said most dearly beloved son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Our Right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Richard Wallace, Baronet of the United Kingdom, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and the several other persons named in the first part of the schedule hereto as members of the Council, and all other persons who are or may become members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter in pursuance of the

provisions thereof, shall be a body corporate by the name of "The Royal College of Music," having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with a power to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of the said Corporation without license in mortmain; and we do hereby declare as follows:—

PURPOSES OF CORPORATION.

The purposes for which the Corporation is founded are, first, the advancement of the Art of Music by means of a central teaching and examining body charged with the duty of providing musical instruction of the highest class, and of rewarding with academical degrees and certificates of proficiency and otherwise persons, whether educated or not at the College, who on examination may prove themselves worthy of such distinctions and evidences of attainment; and, secondly, the promotion and supervision of such musical instruction in schools and elsewhere, as may be thought most conducive to the cultivation and dissemination of the Art of Music in the United Kingdom; and, lastly, generally the encouragement and promotion of the cultivation of music as an art throughout Our dominions.

AS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The first President shall be His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the resignation or death of the President, the vacancy shall be filled up by the nomination of a successor under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign for the time being.

The President shall preside at all general meetings of the Corporation and at all meetings of the Council and of Committees of the Council at which he may be present.

AS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the President, and their number after the first appointments shall not exceed fifteen.

Any vacancy in the office of Vice-President may be filled up by the President for the time being, but it shall not be incumbent on the President to fill up any such vacancy so long as the number of Vice-Presidents holding office is not less than four.

In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present shall preside at general meetings of the Corporation, and also if he is a member of the Council or of any Committee of the Council at any meeting of the Council or of such Committee of the Council at which he may be present.

The Vice-Presidents shall perform such other duties as may with their assent be imposed on them by the Council.

The Vice-Presidents shall hold their offices at the pleasure of the President.

AS TO THE COUNCIL.

Subject as in this Our Charter hereafter mentioned, the Council shall consist of two ex-officio members and of 24 ordinary members.

The ex-officio members shall be the President for the time being and the Lord Mayor of London for the time being.

The first ordinary members of the Council shall be the persons in that behalf named in the first part of the schedule hereto, and such four other persons as may, after the date of this Our Charter, be appointed members of the Council by the President.

At the first general meeting held after the expiration of the fifth year from the date of this Our Charter, and at the first general meeting held after the expira-

tion of every succeeding third year, one-third of the ordinary members of the Council shall retire from office, but any member so retiring shall be eligible for re-election.

The offices of retiring members of the Council shall be filled up by the members of the Corporation in general meeting assembled by the election of such persons, whether members of the Corporation or not, as the members of the Corporation may think expedient. The ordinary members of the Council to retire at the two first elections of members in general meeting under this Our Charter shall, unless they agree among themselves, be determined by ballot.

At every subsequent election of members in general meeting the one-third who have been longest in office shall retire.

A member of the Council elected at a general meeting of the Corporation to fill the place of a retiring member shall hold his office for nine years.

If at any general meeting at which an election of members of the Council ought to take place, the places of the retiring members are not filled up, the retiring members, or such number of them (to be determined by agreement or by lot) as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office and shall hold office for the same time and in the same manner in all respects as if they had been re-elected.

Any casual vacancy occurring among the ordinary members of the Council may be filled up by the Council, but any person chosen to fill such vacancy shall retain his office so long only as the vacating member would have retained the same had no vacancy occurred.

An ordinary member of the Council shall vacate his office as a member if he absent himself from meetings of the Council for not less than six months,

unless the Council resolve that it is expedient that such member should not vacate his office.

Any member of the Council may resign by notifying his intention so to do in writing to the President.

A person being the Director of or engaged in teaching in the College shall not be qualified to be elected or sit as a member of the Council, and any person who being a member of the Council becomes Director of or is engaged to teach in the College, shall vacate his seat on the Council.

The Council may act, notwithstanding any vacancies for the time being existing in their body.

AS TO THE DIRECTOR.

The first Director shall be George Grove, of Sydenham, in the county of Surrey, D.C.L.*

Subsequent Directors shall be named by the President out of a list of five names to be submitted to the President by the Council.

The Director shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Council.

AS TO THE BOARD OF PROFESSORS.

The Board of Professors shall consist of such number of teachers to be styled Professors, as may from time to time be determined by the Council.

The Professors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Council.

The Professors constituting the first Board shall be named by the President on the recommendation of the Director. Subsequent Professors shall be chosen by the Executive Committee of the Council herein-after mentioned on the recommendation of the Director, a list of not less than three persons being submitted to such Committee by the Director on the occasion of each vacancy in the office of Professor.

* Now Sir George Grove, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, Knight, D.C.L.

AS TO THE PUPILS.

The pupils shall consist of scholars, exhibitioners, and students. The scholars and exhibitioners shall be pupils who have obtained scholarships and exhibitions entitling them wholly or partially to the privileges of gratuitous education and maintenance, or one of such privileges, or to some description of aid in their education. The students shall be pupils who have obtained neither scholarships nor exhibitions.

A person becoming entitled to a scholarship or exhibition who declines to accept the emoluments thereof by reason of his being able to pay for his education or maintenance, may bear the title of honorary scholar or honorary exhibitioner, or such other title as may be determined by the Council.

The Council may cause medals, prizes, or other like rewards to be conferred on deserving pupils.

AS TO THE GRADUATES.

The Council shall have power to cause examinations to be held of pupils of the College and of other persons who may present themselves for examination, and after examination to confer, in such mode and on compliance by the candidate with such conditions as they may from time to time determine, all or any of the degrees of Bachelor in Music, Master in Music, and Doctor in Music.

At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they deem to be qualified to receive any of the said degrees, together with such particulars as the Council may from time to time direct, and every such candidate shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the President or by one of the Vice-Presidents, in

which the degree conferred by the Council shall be stated, together with such particulars (if any) as the Council may determine.

The Council may confer the honorary degrees of Bachelor, Master, or Doctor in Music on such persons distinguished in music, and whether educated or not at the College, as the Council may, with the sanction of the President, determine.

AS TO CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND OTHER REWARDS.

The Council shall have power to cause examinations to be held of pupils of the College and of other persons who may present themselves for examination, and after examination to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the candidate with such conditions as they may from time to time determine, certificates of proficiency in such branches of music as the Council may from time to time determine.

At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they deem to be qualified to receive any such certificate, together with such particulars as the Council may from time to time direct, and every such candidate shall receive a certificate under the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the President or by one of the Vice-Presidents, in which the branch of music in respect of which such candidate has been granted a certificate of proficiency shall be stated, together with such particulars (if any) as the Council may determine.

The Council may authorise the holders of certificates of proficiency to call themselves Associates of the College, or such other title as the Council may think fit to confer.

AS TO THE FELLOWS.

Contributions for Fellowships to be acquired by competition, and to be held by graduates of the College who have distinguished themselves in music, may be received by the Council and applied by them in such manner as may be determined by the Council, or agreed upon between them and the contributors.

AS TO THE DONORS.

Annual subscribers to the funds of the College of £10 or upwards during the period of their subscriptions, and contributors at one time of £50 or upwards, or its equivalent, shall be deemed to be donors within the meaning of this Our Charter.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The instruction of the pupils shall be conducted under the direction and superintendence of the Director and Board of Professors, with the assistance of such teachers, to be styled Assistant Professors, Assistant Masters, Assistant Teachers, or all or any of such names, as may be required, subject to the regulations made by, and to the control of the Council. Any difference which may arise between the Director and the Board of Professors in respect of the instruction of the pupils shall be decided by the Council.

The powers of purchasing or otherwise acquiring, on behalf of the Corporation, landed or other property, of erecting and maintaining any buildings required for the purposes of the Corporation, and of disposing by sale, exchange, or otherwise, of any lands, buildings, or other property of which the Corporation may become possessed, of borrowing money on the security of the property of the Corporation, or of any part of such property, of remunerating by salary, fees, or otherwise,

or partly in one way and partly in the other, the Director, Professors, Masters, and other officers and servants of the College, and generally all other powers, whether similar or not to those above mentioned, concerned in or incidental to the establishment and maintenance of the College, and the carrying into effect the purposes for which the Corporation is founded, shall be vested in the Council.

The Council may negotiate with any musical bodies as to the conditions on which they will be willing to join with, or be amalgamated wholly or partially with, the Corporation.

The Council may establish Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Fellowships. They may make terms with any donors as to the appropriation of their donations for a building fund, or the endowment of Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or otherwise as they may think expedient. The Council may affiliate any musical schools or societies with the Corporation. The Council may pay all expenses incurred in obtaining this Our Charter, and may do all acts and things, whether similar in character or not to those above mentioned, and may dispose of any funds in their power in such manner as in their discretion may be thought expedient for promoting the purposes for which the Corporation is founded. The Council may provide homes and boarding-houses for pupils of the College.

The Council may enter into any engagements with the Government respecting musical instruction in Elementary or other Government Schools, including the Inspection of Schools, the conduct of Examinations, the providing wholly or partially for the supply or education of musical teachers, the appropriation of Scholarships or otherwise to persons educated in such schools, and any other matter in relation to the promotion of music in connexion with Government aid which may be thought expedient.

The Council may from time to time agree with any Department of the Government to secure to such Department such official representatives on the Council as may be thought expedient, and the Council may, with the view of carrying into effect any such agreement, by regulation capable of being altered from time to time by them, vary the provisions of this Our Charter relating to the constitution of the Council, and substitute other provisions increasing the number of such Council and otherwise altering the constitution thereof: Provided as follows:—

- (a.) That the whole number of such official representatives on the Council shall not exceed seven.
- (b.) That the whole number of the ordinary members of the Council shall not exceed 36 members.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

The following persons shall be members of the Corporation, that is to say—(1) The President for the time being; (2) the Vice-Presidents for the time being; (3) the Members of the Council for the time being; (4) the Director and Members of the Board of Professors for the time being; (5) the Graduates; (6) the Donors.

Any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, contributing such money as would cause such body of persons if they were an individual to be deemed a donor of the Corporation, may from time to time, in such manner as they think expedient, and as may be approved of by the Council, nominate any person belonging to their body to be a donor of the Corporation, and to represent them in all matters relating to the Corporation.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

A general meeting of the Corporation shall be held once at the least in every year at such time as may be fixed by the Council.

Special general meetings shall be held whenever summoned by the President or the Council.

If at any meeting of the Corporation neither the President nor a Vice-President is present at the time appointed for holding the same, or within a quarter of an hour afterwards, the members present shall choose some one of their number to preside at such meeting.

The Council shall present to the general meeting an account of the condition of the Corporation, with such particulars as the Council may think requisite.

On the occasion of any such vacancies having occurred in the Council as are by this Our Charter required to be filled by the Corporation in general meeting assembled, the general meeting shall proceed to fill up such vacancies by election.

A general meeting shall transact any such business not in this Our Charter specially mentioned as may be laid before them by the Council.

Ten members, personally present, shall be a quorum at any general meeting of the Corporation.

If at any general meeting of the Corporation ten members are not present within an hour after the time appointed for holding the same, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, and if at such adjourned meeting ten members are not present within an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

Every member of the Corporation present at the general meeting shall be entitled to one vote and no more, with this exception, that if at any meeting, or upon the taking of a poll, the number of votes given

against and in favour of any matter are equal, the person presiding may give a second or casting vote.

Subject to such provision of this Our Charter as defines the purposes of the Corporation, the Corporation may in general meeting from time to time, by passing a special resolution in manner herein-after mentioned, alter any of the provisions of this Our Charter, and make new provisions in place thereof or in addition thereto, and any provisions so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be provisions of this Our Charter of the same validity as if they had been originally contained therein, and shall be subject in like manner from time to time to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution : Provided always, that such alterations and provisions shall not be of any force unless the same have been recommended by the Council, nor until they have been sanctioned by the President, and have been approved by Us, or other the Sovereign for the time being.

A resolution of the Corporation shall be deemed to be special which has been passed at a general meeting of the Corporation, and confirmed at a subsequent general meeting held after an interval of not less than thirty days nor more than two months from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed, subject to the condition following :—

Notice of both meetings and of the object for holding the same, must be given according to the mode in which notices of general meetings are required to be given by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet for the despatch of business, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally

with respect to the transaction and management of business, including the quorum at meetings of the Council, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a.) The first meeting of the Council shall be held on such day after the date of this Our Charter and at such place as may be determined by the President, and, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, the proceedings at any such first meeting of the Council shall be conducted in such manner as may be directed by the President.
- (b.) The quorum of the Council shall consist of five members, or such larger number as the Council may declare.
- (c.) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question.
- (d.) The names of the members present at a meeting, and upon a requisition made by three or more members voting on a question, the names of the members voting on that question shall be recorded.

If at any meeting neither the President nor a Vice-President is present at the time appointed for holding the same, or within a quarter of an hour afterwards, the members present shall choose some one of their number to preside at such meeting.

In case of an equality of votes at any meeting, the person presiding at such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

The Council shall from time to time appoint out of their own body two Committees, the one to be called the Executive Committee, the other to be called the Finance Committee, consisting, the first of the President and nine ordinary members, the second of the

President and seven ordinary members, and shall from time to time fill up all vacancies in such Committees.

The ordinary members of the first Executive Committee shall be the persons in that behalf named in the second part of the schedule hereto, and such two other persons as may after the date of this Our Charter be appointed members of the Committee by the President.

The ordinary members of the first Finance Committee shall be the persons in that behalf named in the third part of the schedule hereto, and such one other person as may after the date of this Our Charter be appointed a member of the Committee by the President.

The members of the said Committees shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Council. They shall conform to any regulations made by the Council as to the holding of their meetings, and the conduct of their business thereat, and they shall obey any directions given them by the Council as to the exercise of their powers, but, subject to such regulations and directions, and until the same are made, and in so far as the same do not extend, the duties of the Executive Committee shall be the general management of the College, while the duties of the Finance Committee shall be the investment and control of the funds of the College. It shall not be competent for the Executive Committee, without the assent of the Finance Committee, (or in case of difference between them, without the order of the Council), to incur any expenses except such current expenses as are required for carrying on the College. Nevertheless, persons dealing with the College shall not be bound to inquire into the powers of the said Committees.

Any Member of the Executive or Finance Committee may resign by giving notice in writing to the Director of the College.

If at any meeting of either of the said Committees no person is present who is entitled to preside at such meeting in pursuance of this Our Charter, such Committee may appoint a chairman of such meeting.

Three members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Committee or Finance Committee.

In case of an equality of votes at any meeting of either of the said Committees, the chairman for the time being of such Committee shall have a second or casting vote.

Subject to any regulation made by the Council under the provisions of this Our Charter, the Executive and Finance Committees may respectively make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of their meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of the business thereat as they think fit, and the first meeting of the Executive Committee and Finance Committee, after the date of this Our Charter, shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the President.

No act or proceeding of the Council, or of a Committee of the Council, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Council or committee.

No member of the Council or of a Committee of the Council, by being party to or executing in his capacity of member any contract or other instrument on behalf of the Council or Committee of the Council, or otherwise acting in exercise or supposed exercise of any of the powers given to the Council or Committee of the Council, shall be subject individually to any action, suit, trial, prosecution, or other legal proceeding; and the Council or Committee may apply any moneys from time to time coming into their hands for the purpose of paying any costs of legal proceedings or damages they or any member of their body may incur

in consequence of the exercise or supposed exercise of the powers granted to them by this Our Charter.

No defect in the qualification or election of any person or persons acting as member or members of the Council, or of a Committee of the Council, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of such Council or Committee in which he or they has or have taken part, in cases where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

Any minute made of proceedings at a meeting of the Council or of a Committee of the Council, if signed either at the meeting of the Council or of the Committee at which such proceedings took place, or at the next ensuing meeting of the Council or of the Committee, by any person purporting for the time being to be the Chairman of the Council or of the Committee, shall be receivable in evidence of such proceedings in all legal proceedings without further proof; and, until the contrary is proved, every meeting of the Council or of any Committee of the Council where minutes have been so made of the proceedings shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members thereof to have been duly qualified.

Any instrument which, if made by private persons, would be required to be under seal, shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by the proper officer of the Corporation. Any notice issued by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be deemed to be duly executed if signed by the proper officer; but, subject as aforesaid, any appointment made by the Corporation, and any contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation shall be deemed to be duly executed either if sealed with the seal of the Corporation, and signed by the proper officer, or if signed by two or more members of the Council authorised to sign them by a resolution

of the Council, and countersigned by the proper officer; but it shall not be necessary in any legal proceeding to prove that the members signing any such order or other document were authorised to sign them, and such authority shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer authorised by the Council to sign such notices and documents as he is required to sign as aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary in any legal proceeding to prove his authority, and such authority shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Corporation shall provide for the instruction of their pupils, whether scholars, exhibitors, or students.

The Council may from time to time make, and when made may add to, alter, or rescind regulations in relation to all or any of the following matters—

- (1) The course of instruction to be adopted by the Corporation;
- (2) The examinations for scholarships, exhibitions, fellowships, degrees, certificates of proficiency, and otherwise, such examinations to be conducted in such manner as the Council may think best calculated to secure efficiency and impartiality, either by examiners not belonging to the College, or by examiners belonging to the College, or by a mixed body consisting partly of examiners belonging and partly of examiners not belonging to the College;
- (3) The fees to be charged in respect of degrees and certificates of proficiency, and otherwise;
- (4) The privileges of members of the Corporation exclusive of the right of voting;

- (5) The summoning of and the conduct of proceedings at general meetings of the Corporation, including notices, the occasion and mode of taking the poll, and the mode of nominating and electing members of the Council;
- (6) The keeping of accounts; and the securing an efficient audit by an independent auditor or auditors of such accounts; and
- (7) Any other matter or thing, whether similar or not to those above mentioned, required for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of this Our Charter or for carrying into effect the purposes of this Our Charter.

Any regulation made in pursuance of this Our Charter and for the time being in force shall, in so far as it is consistent with the provisions of this Our Charter, be of the same validity as if it were contained in this Our Charter.

The Council may from time to time appoint such additional officers, or such deputies of any existing officers, also such clerks and servants, as they may think required to conduct the business of the Corporation.

DEFINITIONS AND SAVING CLAUSES.

In the construction of this Our Charter the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such interpretation, shall have the meanings hereafter attached to them, that is to say:—

“The Corporation” means the Royal College of Music, established by this Our Charter.

“Graduates” means persons who have attained the degrees (whether honorary or not) of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in Music, or any of those degrees.

"Persons" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

"Senior," as applied to any person in office, means the person who has been longest in such office; but where several persons have been appointed to the same office on the same day means, as between such persons, the person first named in the instrument of appointment; or where there are more instruments than one, the person first named in the first of such instruments of appointment.

Words in the masculine gender include the feminine, it being intended that women should be admitted to membership, scholarships, exhibitions, fellowships, professorships, degrees, certificates of proficiency, and all other privileges under this Our Charter in the same manner as men; and words in the singular number include the plural, and words in the plural number include the singular.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

FIRST ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL NAMED IN CHARTER.

1. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
2. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
3. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
4. THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
5. THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.
6. EARL CADOGAN.
7. LORD CHARLES BRUDENELL-BRUCE, M.P.
- †8. THE RT. HON. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., M.P.
9. SIR THOMAS GLADSTONE, BART.
10. SIR RICHARD WALLACE, BART., K.C.B., M.P.
11. SIR JOHN ROSE, BART., G.C.M.G.
12. SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B., M.P.
13. SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.
14. CHAPPELL, THOMAS P., ESQ.
15. GOLDSCHMIDT, OTTO, ESQ.
16. HALL, CHARLES, ESQ., Q.C., Attorney-General
to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
17. HAMILTON, E. W., ESQ.
18. MORLEY, CHARLES, ESQ.
19. PYE, KELLOW, ESQ.
20. STAINER, DR.
- *21. *Baron Ferdinand Rothschild.*
22. *Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B.*
23. *Sir Arthur Sullivan.*
24. *Cusins, W. G., Esq.*

*NOTE.—The names printed in *italics* are the names added by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in pursuance of the power conferred by the Charter.

† Now the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P.

SECOND PART.

MEMBERS NAMED IN CHARTER OF THE
FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
COUNCIL.

1. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.
2. THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
3. LORD CHARLES BRUDENELL-BRUCE, M.P.
4. CHAPPELL, THOMAS P., ESQ.
5. HAMILTON, E. W., ESQ.
6. MORLEY, CHARLES, ESQ.
7. STAINER, DR.
- *8. *Baron Ferdinand Rothschild.*
9. *Sir Arthur Sullivan.*

THIRD PART.

MEMBERS NAMED IN CHARTER OF THE
FIRST FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE
COUNCIL.

1. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
2. THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.
3. LORD CHARLES BRUDENELL-BRUCE, M.P.
- †4. THE. RT. HON. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., M.P.
5. SIR RICHARD WALLACE, BART., K.C.B., M.P.
6. SIR JOHN ROSE, BART., G.C.M.G.
- *7. *Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B.*

In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the twenty-third day of May in the forty-sixth year of our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

(Signed) PALMER.

* See note on preceding page.

† See note on preceding page.

Stuart Worley M.P.

~~Wodehouse M.P.~~

~~Spencer Lyttelton~~

~~Holtzman - or Spencer L.~~

Jarboon

Murphy

P. C. Owen

Paget

Barry

Leslie

Cook

S
J. J. A. A.
J. J. B. B.

V.P.

Lord Dyott

~~C. La R. Owen~~

W. Delaware F.R.S.

Thos Lucas —

Alfred Morrison —

Brassey

~~Freaker~~

Chaplin M.P.

~~Alfred R. M. Schult~~

filstrap —

~~Coke~~

~~C. Mundella~~

Leighton —

M. Mairis —

John Fowler C.E.

Jas T. Chance —

Li J. W. Ellis

Li J. Paget —

Haxley

